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THE CONGRESS OF WOMEN IN BERLIN

BY L. L. DOCK

THE long-planned-for congress in Berlin has come and gone, and filled a week with such repletion of work and interest and ideas and enthusiasm, to say nothing of magnificent entertainments and social gatherings, that it is hard to give even a mere outline of it all in the brief space at my command, and I hope that other nurses who were there will give some account of it in their alumnae journals or in any journals which are open to them.

To begin, let me just mention again that the meeting of the International Council of Nurses on its own day was not a part of the congress proper, nor was it under the management of the Congress Committee; therefore it is not found in the "Book of the Congress," and will not, of course, appear in the reports of the congress. I speak of this in order to explain to many who think our council meeting and all its delegates were part of the congress. The International Council of Nurses' meeting was an event by itself, and for this reason nurses who came to attend it as delegates did not receive invitations to all the social functions given by the congress managers. Such invitations were sent only to nurses who had been asked to read papers or to share discussions at the Nursing Section of the congress, but in all cases when invitations could not be accepted the cards were given to someone else, so that in that way a number of nurses secured cards to social occasions.

The congress devoted an entire morning of one section to considering nursing education and the economic and social status of the nurse, and the American nurses who were invited to read papers at this time were Miss Goodrich, of the New York Hospital; Miss Banfield, of the Polyclinic, in Philadelphia, and myself. Miss Thornton headed the list for discussion. Mrs. Bedford Fenwick opened the section with a paper on "Educational Standards."

The condition of the nurse is a burning question just now in Germany, the liberal and progressive women of the German National Council having taken it up very seriously. The whole case in a nutshell is that the condition of semi-serfdom in which the nurses of the religious and Red Cross orders are kept is an injury to the cause of rightly paid self-support for women, and that the wretchedly inadequate teaching they receive damages the cause of higher education for women.

It is perceived that the nursing movement is a part of the whole woman movement. Not only for the benefit of the patient must the nurse rise to a higher plane than she is now on, but also for the sake of all women who need to support themselves and who wish to be educated. The modern nurses of Germany, under the leadership of splendid women such as Sister Agnes Karll, the president of the German Nurses' Association, and Frau Krukenberg, who was the chairman of the Nursing Section, are demanding a better education, the right of independent work, the opportunity to organize voluntarily, and, finally, they are demanding the protection of the State.

Thus the papers in the Nursing Section dealt entirely with education and conditions of the nurse's life and work, and great interest was shown. Things grew quite lively in the discussion when representatives of the Red Cross, the Johanniter Orders, etc., defended their methods. The latter, which gives a six-months' training, had, I thought, a most original line of argument in defence—namely, that there were new methods continually to be learned in nursing, and so it was not worth while to give a long time to the training at first!

Sister Karll read a strong paper setting forth the demands of the reform party in Germany in nursing, and it was this that excited the discussion. We were all delighted to hear two men—both physicians—speak most forcibly and convincingly on the side of the modern nurses. They defended a complete education and freedom for the nurse in her life.

The congress also had one section on district nursing and relief work of various kinds among the sick poor. However, no English or American papers were given in this section except one on the Victorian Order in Canada. Even the splendid organization of the Queen's Jubilee Nurses in England was only touched on in the discussion, and there was no opportunity for us to speak of what we are doing in district nursing. Several of these papers were very interesting, especially as showing an arising of women in central European countries, though, as to methods of district nursing, nothing new or instructive was heard.

Our own International day was a great success in every way. A large group of English and Irish nurses came, representing all those who

believe in union, not only at home, but abroad. They were splendid; full of cordial enthusiasm for an international nurses' association, and ready on all points of discussion. What they have done in Ireland is to have formed a good, strong, national society, and what they have done in England is to have formed a Provisional Committee from a number of leagues, and this, no doubt, is the next step to a good, strong, national union.

It was lovely to meet our English friends again, and seemed like a bit of the Buffalo congress. A goodly number of German nurses were also present, and Sister Karll, their president, announced that they desired an international bond and were ready to enter it. The Americans also spoke in full sympathy, and we all went away happy, feeling sure that the next five years would see at least three countries encouraging one another in their work and their reforms.

The congress was held amidst most beautiful surroundings. The whole of the Philharmonie building, a wonderful and highly decorated music temple, was given up to it, four concert halls containing the four sections, while corridors, resting-rooms, reading- and writing-rooms, and corners for conversation were fitted up like a handsome dwelling. A "reception evening" was given on Sunday, June 12, by the Berlin local committee, at which, first, a most charming concert was given by an orchestra of women under a woman conductor, and afterwards fully three thousand people were seated at supper, amidst myriads of flowers and green plants.

A number of private entertainments were given during the week, the most notable being garden parties by the Chancellor of the Empire, Count von Bülow, and his wife, and the Secretary of State and his wife. The former live in the old Bismarck house, which was open to inspection, and all the nurses who had come had cards to this. Some, unfortunately, had not arrived. The women's clubs of Berlin kept open house, and there were theatre-parties, excursions to country places, and concerts and garden parties in lavish abundance. But the most stately and imposing reception was that given by the Burgomasters (Mayor and City Council) of Berlin in the magnificent Rathaus, or City Hall, on the evening of June 18. This, I am told by women who have attended congresses for years, was the most sumptuous entertainment, as well as the most distinguished civic honor, ever shown to any assemblage of women. The Rathaus was adorned with flowers and plants; a delicious supper was served, all guests being seated; the beautiful music of Germany, which attended us everywhere, was there also, and each guest found at her plate a dear little bear, the coat of arms of the city. The Burgomasters wore their gold chains, and, last and best of all, the Chief

Burgomaster made a speech in which he referred most chivalrously to the advance of women into public life.

It is quite impossible, though, to give any adequate idea of the various absorbing scenes of this stirring and wonderful week. The nurses who came all felt, I am sure, that it was a great privilege to be there, and I wish twice as many could have come.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES NOTES.

It was with much regret the members took leave of Mrs. Fenwick as president, though no one could be more warmly welcomed as oncoming president than Miss McGahey. If she were only not so far away! Mrs. Fenwick has done such untiring and effective work for the International Council that it would have seemed quite wrong to vote for anyone else except that the constitution makes each past president a life-member, and so she remains, in fact, on the board of officers, and the council will still have the benefit of her energy and interest.

Miss McGahey is also an ardent and untiring worker, and maybe this election will be the means of bringing her around again to this side of the world—which would be a pleasure to us all.

A REGISTERED NURSE AT THE CONGRESS.

Miss Haentsche, of the German Hospital in New York, brought with her her registration certificate given by the Regents, which was inspected with much interest. She is now at her home in Dresden, recuperating after severe illness.

PERSONAL.

Miss Elise Lampe, of Bellevue, who was to have been a delegate from the Bellevue Alumnae, was unfortunately ill and unable to attend the meetings. Miss Lampe is in a private hospital in one of the Berlin suburbs.

Mrs. Von Wagner, who has made such a reputation as sanitary inspector in Yonkers, is also unfortunately under treatment at Nauheim, having used herself up by overwork. She was, however, able to attend the meetings.

Dr. Worcester, of Waltham, was in Berlin in congress week and kindly escorted parties of nurses to visit different hospitals.

Mrs. Fenwick, Miss Isla Stewart, Miss Mollett, and Miss Waind all look just exactly the same as in Buffalo. It was so delightful to meet them again! None of our other Buffalo delegates from England could come this time, but we had the pleasure of meeting Miss Bresy, Miss Huxley, and many other matrons and nurses.

PNEUMONIA

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PNEUMONIA has been defined by some as an acute infectious disease due to the invasion of the lung by a variety of bacteria which grow in a fibrinous exudate, generating a toxin, which is absorbed into the general circulation; by others as an acute disease which is infectious. That it is acutely infectious is doubtful, except in epidemic form. It is regarded as epidemic when a whole village or locality is affected; and isolated epidemics occur in schools, barracks, and families. In addition to these we must class as infectious especially those pneumonias which are of influenzal origin.

Osler tells us that pneumonia is the most widespread and most fatal of all acute diseases, and the census reports of the past few years give an increasing death-rate. In the city of Toronto during the month of January, 1904, there was an increase of sixty-three per cent. in the death-rate over the same month of 1903. One week of December, 1902, in Chicago, pneumonia claimed twenty-seven per cent. of the total mortality. In the last five weeks of 1903 there were eight hundred and eighty-nine deaths in Manhattan alone from this cause, as against five hundred and eighty-six for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Flint says that in seventy per cent. of cases of pneumonia occurring in a house previously free from the disease it was found that the person attacked had been in more or less intimate relation with a patient suffering from pneumonia.

As an example of epidemic occurring in isolated form we might take that of a family in the city of Toronto; the family consisted of father, mother, two daughters, and one son; all developed pneumonia within a short time of one another. The father died in St. Michael's Hospital; one daughter also died there; the other daughter and the mother recovered. The son was taken to the Children's Hospital, where he also died. The nurse in attendance on the child developed pneumonia and died.

General epidemics have been traced from the sixteenth century onward, and nearly all of these have been of the asthenic or typho-pneumonia type. Italy and France have had widespread epidemics from that period. North America suffered from an epidemic from 1812 to 1825. But our first accurate knowledge of infectious epidemic pneu-

monia dates back to 1888, when an epidemic at Middlesborough, England, was carefully investigated by Dr. Ballard, and later an epidemic in Lincolnshire by Dr. Parsons.

Kline demonstrated a bacillus in these two epidemics which could be cultivated, and which produced epidemics in monkeys and guinea-pigs.

Friedländer has also described an oval capsulated coccus in infectious pneumonia; the bacillus of influenza has also been found in epidemics.

CAUSES.—Fränkel has maintained that all cases of true acute lobar pneumonia are due to a pneumococcus which was first discovered in the sputum, and, according to Netter, was found in the mouths of twenty per cent. of healthy persons; but, as we will briefly note, other causes are to be reckoned with.

We know that bad hygienic surroundings, poor food, bad drainage, and exposure, which used to be considered exciting causes, are now considered simply predisposing factors in ordinary pneumonia by lowering the resistance of the bronchial and pulmonary tissues.

The disease is not influenced by climate. It ravages the far North and the sunny South. No race is exempt; the negro and the white man are subject to the same exposure and danger. While it occurs at all times of the year, the seasons of variations in temperature and raw east winds are the most prevalent for the epidemic form. "Winds are carriers of dust as well as abstracters of heat." In Britain and America the mortality is highest in the winter and the spring months.

SEX AND AGE.—In epidemics we find that the rate of attack per one thousand of population increases greatly with the advance of years, as does the mortality. In Dr. Ballard's statistics the case mortality is lower among females than among males, except at an age above sixty-five. These facts are not borne out by the statistics of ordinary pneumonia, where we find that young adults are most often affected, and that the disease, though more common among males than among females, is more fatal among the latter.

We quote the following table from an American authority:

Years of age.	Death rate.
1 to 5.....	30.00 per cent.
6 to 10.....	3.84 per cent.
11 to 20.....	10.05 per cent.
21 to 30.....	8.70 per cent.
31 to 40.....	24.70 per cent.
41 to 50.....	39.30 per cent.
51 to 60.....	43.10 per cent.
61 to 70.....	63.00 per cent.
71 to 80.....	86.70 per cent.

The importance of injury as a cause of an attack of pneumonia is advocated by Litter, who states that of three hundred and twenty cases of pneumonia 4.4 per cent. were due to contusion. Now, inhalation of chemical irritants must also be classed as a causative factor of pneumonia, in which case the pneumococcus has been found to be sometimes present, sometimes absent. Before leaving the subject of inhalation as cause of an attack, we must mention those pneumonias following anæsthetics, more especially of ether, also after illuminating gas. In these last two the inhalation of the gas acts again as a predisposing cause. The infection, whether it be pneumococcus, or the influenza bacillus, or any of the others, is present in the mouth, or subsequent to the inhalation enters the lung, and finds conditions best suited to its development, the ether or gas having produced an inflammatory reaction in the tissue-lining of the lung and caused an exudate from the tissue in which the germs can grow as readily as in the bouillon-tube in the incubator.

VARIETIES.—We will briefly touch on the varieties of pneumonia. It is roughly divided into two groups—first, lobar, croupous, fibrinous, etc., and, second, into lobular or broncho-pneumonia. Lobar pneumonia is again subdivided depending on the origin of the infection, such as typho-pneumonia, influenza pneumonia. Now broncho-pneumonia may be roughly regarded as a severe bronchitis, in which the temperature rises above one hundred and two and one-half degrees; in this latter case the lobules are invaded and the consolidation is therefore patchy, the whole lobe not being involved. You might ask whether in lobar pneumonia the whole lobe is invariably affected. This is not necessary, as a strip pneumonia, such as is often seen in the typhoid and influenza type, could not be classed as a broncho-pneumonia; still, the whole lobe is not involved, but more generally a strip of consolidation posteriorly, including all lobes.

DEPICTED IN A TYPICAL CASE.

We will first consider the principal features as we commonly see them, then take up the symptoms separately, considering their variations from the picture we have in our mind, but to which all pneumonias do not conform.

The period of incubation in typical, frank pneumonia is about two days, during which time the patient often suffers from headache, malaise, and a catarrhal condition of the pharynx and nose.

The onset of the disease is generally ushered in by a chill, the severity of which is not in proportion to the disease, which is followed by a rapid rise of temperature with symptoms characteristic of fever.

Pain is also complained of, generally in the mammary region of the side affected. Dyspnoea is also noted at this time, due at first to the pain felt during deep respirations, which renders it necessary that the respirations be quicker and shallower; later it is due to the engorged condition of the lungs, which in turn gives bloody, tenacious sputum, associated with distressing cough.

The engorgement of the lungs progresses for about two days, the pain becoming a less marked symptom, leaving the patient at the end of this time with an anxious expression, flushed cheeks, rapid respirations, and a rapid pulse of high tension. Now it is that the delirium may manifest itself; consolidation is taking place, and with it the sputum assumes a viscid, rusty appearance, due to the diminished number of blood-corpuscles and changes in the blood which exuded from the vessels during the stage of engorgement. This condition lasts three or four days, the disease ending by crisis from the fourth to the ninth day, but usually on the seventh day. The respirations become less labored, the temperature falls, as does the pulse-rate, whilst the sputum continues to be expectorated in an increased quantity. Such is a short account of an ordinary attack of pneumonia, but to which there are numberless exceptions.

We will now take up some of the points and consider them separately.

PAIN.—Pain is usually sudden in its onset and is aggravated by every movement of the chest and respiration. The pain is commonly stabbing in character and may be found at any point of the thorax, but usually about the nipple of the affected side. It has been noted not infrequently to be situated in the abdomen, where it may be very severe and mislead one in diagnosis. The stabbing pain is usually due to accompanying pleurisy, whilst the dull ache is supposed by some to have its seat in the lung substance. The pain, as has been noted, generally disappears to a great extent as the disease progresses—movement of the affected lung being less, the friction of the pleural surface is diminished.

COUGH AND SPUTUM.—The cough is, during the initial stage, short and of a distressing, hacking character, but later becomes freer and less painful. At first the sputum is very small in amount, but as the stage advances it becomes frothy and tenacious, so that when the sputa-mug is everted the sputum is seen to stick to the bottom like mucilage. Blood of a bright red color is seen at this stage. As consolidation takes place the sputum becomes less in amount and assumes a rusty character, but still retains its viscosity. The expectorated material is composed of fibrinous casts from the alveoli, leucocytes, blood-

cells, epithelial cells, and bacteria. Sometimes, instead of the thick, tenacious sputa, we find a thin, dirty expectoration which has been termed "prune-juice" sputum—usually of bad significance, as it points to the hemorrhagic element being very marked, the toxic condition greatly increasing the permeability of the vessel wall.

In epidemic pneumonia the cough is not a marked feature, the sputum having the characteristics of that of ordinary pneumonia, but in the pneumonia due to the influenza bacillus and in that associated with typhoid, malaria, etc., the sputum is often greater in quantity and of a purulent type.

CHILL.—The onset, as we have said, is sudden and marks the time when the bactericidal property of the blood is no longer able to cope with the organisms or, putting it in another way, the natural property of the blood is no longer able to neutralize the toxine produced. The severity of the chill varies, depending to a great extent on the virulence of the organism. Although we have said that it has no relation to the severity of the disease, we must modify this by saying that it is in direct relation with the severity of infection. The cases where it is absent are usually of the broncho-pneumonia type, and in children it is often missed.

RESPIRATION.—Respiration early becomes rapid on account of the pain. Deep inspiration being impossible, the patient is forced to breathe more rapidly. Another effect on the respiration is the action of the toxin produced by the bacteria in the lungs on the nervous system; and later the toxins retained in the blood by its poor aeration, the carbon dioxide acting upon the respiratory centre in the fourth ventricle. In addition to these causes we have limited air-space in the lung. Not only is that part of the lung which is solid thrown out of work, but also there is a condition of congestion and swelling of the air-cells in the rest of the lung, which adds to the lack of air-space.

The normal average of the pulse-respiration ratio is 4 : 1; but in this disease it is changed, the ratio being sometimes as low as 2 : 1, occasionally even lower in children, whose nervous mechanism is more markedly affected. After the crisis the respiration rate falls, but not immediately, to normal. The fact that the respiration falls, while the air-space is not correspondingly increased, leads one to suppose that the increase of respiration is largely due to the toxæmia or poisoning.

PULSE.—The pulse is, in the ordinary type of pneumonia, at first full and of high tension, becoming more compressible as the disease advances, when it becomes more or less affected by respiratory movements. In the cases showing marked prostration from the beginning it is of a poor quality and may early assume a dicrotic type. In chil-

dren the pulse may run very high, as high as 150 or 160, yet the danger is not proportionately great. In connection with the pulse we might state that we should let the physician know immediately when the pulse does not seem to be in proportion to the movements of the heart—a small pulse and a heart that seems to be beating strongly being indications of serious pulmonary obstructions and possibly of commencing failure of the right heart, and denotes that the right heart must be strengthened as much as possible.

NERVOUS SYMPTOMS.—As before mentioned, delirium may set in during the stage of congestion. This is especially the case in alcoholics and in the apical pneumonias. Why this latter should be the case we do not know, various theories being advanced. In children the disease is often ushered in by convulsions, which apparently take the place of a chill. This is occasionally the case in adults, and we may mistake such cases, especially in adults, and think of uremia or meningitis, two such cases occurring recently in Toronto.

The one was a case entered at St. Michael's Hospital, who apparently was suffering from uremia. Shortly after his entrance convolution followed convulsion, and the patient died next day. At post-mortem it was found that both lungs posteriorly were in the state of engorgement—the commencement of pneumonia. The other was a case at the Toronto General Hospital, where a provisional diagnosis of meningitis was made; the head was retracted and turned to the right, eyes turned also to the right, limbs rigid and patient unconscious—in fact, everything seemed to point to basal meningitis. Yet at autopsy pneumonic consolidation was found. These cases are, as a rule, of the influenzal type or where the virulence of the pneumococcic infection was very great. In neither of these cases was there found any evidence, post-mortem, of either kidney or meningeal changes, the meningeal symptoms being due to the toxæmia. Cases such as these should be watched—in fact, any delirium in pneumonia should be watched carefully.

CRISIS.—The disease, as we have stated, usually ends by crisis; this is also the case in the epidemic form, but not as a rule in the influenzal or typhoid types, in which the disease often ends by lysis; this may be due to the pleurisy so often accompanying the pneumonic process.

According to Fowler the days on which the crisis occurs most frequently are as follows—twenty-two per cent. on the seventh day, sixteen per cent. on the fifth, twelve per cent. on the sixth and eighth, and ten per cent. on the ninth day. Many theories regarding the crisis have been advanced, the most likely being that sufficient amount of antitoxin is produced to neutralize the action of the toxin by the organism causing the disease.

CAUSE OF DEATH.—When death occurs early in the disease it is, as a rule, due to the virulence of infection; later it may be due to failure of the right heart. Another cause is the loss of air surface, the patient dying from asphyxia. This last is held to be very important by some.

COMPLICATIONS, such as myo- or endo-carditis, venous thrombosis, meningitis, empyema, and especially otitis media in childhood, often carry off patients who would have recovered from the pneumonia. From the table we have quoted it will be seen that the mortality in children is about a third as great as in adults.

Nursing of pneumonia will be considered in the next number.

(To be continued.)

A NURSE'S WORK AS APPLIED TO DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR*

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IT is a notorious fact that every teacher thinks his particular branch is the paramount one, and in the effort to impress it on the students he buries them under such a mass of facts that they emerge retaining but few of them, and in many instances the ones of least importance.

In the present day and age the practice of ophthalmology, otology, rhinology, and laryngology is entirely dissociated from general practice.

To be sure, the specialist must have a good knowledge of general medicine, and only those who possess such a knowledge will attain the highest rank in their profession and their specialty, but it is a well-established fact that it is to the advantage of the specialist, the general practitioner, and the patient that this distinction be made. This fact, together with the requirements in hospital construction, management, and nursing for this class of cases, has led to the establishment of special hospitals for this work with its consequent curtailment in general hospitals.

* Read before the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Orange Training-School for Nurses.

While this is a great misfortune to the young interne and the nurse in training, it is of marked advantage to the patient, which is, as we must all agree, the first point to be considered.

To compensate for this loss of training in their own hospital it is a custom in many institutions to send their pupil nurses to some special hospital for three months of their training, but I fear this custom is not general, for it has been my sad experience to find that most graduate nurses know but little of eye and ear nursing.

This work is quite different from any other class of nursing, and to become proficient it is almost absolutely essential to have training in an institution devoted exclusively to eye and ear work.

Since there are nurses who have had this training, it is the custom of men who practise this specialty to have one or two nurses on whom they depend for assistance, particularly in operative work.

An efficient office nurse is the greatest boon to the physician who practises either general or special surgery.

Despite this fact, I think it is the duty of every graduate nurse to know enough of ophthalmia and aural nursing to be able to give intelligent assistance to an operator and efficient care to the patient.

The average nurse is the worst offender as regards instruments. It has been said that "every surgeon loves his instruments," and a surgeon will forgive a nurse for much, but never for the neglect or abuse of his instruments. As the eye is the most delicate organ in the human body, so are eye instruments the most delicate ones used in surgery. The ordinary scalpel is "as dull as a hoe" compared with the keratome, the Graefe knife, and the knife needle.

These instruments must have such an edge that lying in the palm of the hand they will perforate the test drum by the force of their own weight alone.

They are so delicate that boiling for more than one minute destroys their edge, and many surgeons do not boil them at all, but immerse them in a solution of cyanide of mercury or alcohol for a few minutes. Their edge can be ruined by wiping the blade with cotton if great care is not exercised, and the hand or fingers should never come in contact with the blade in any way.

In their case they rest on trays which prevent the edges from becoming dulled, and when removed from the tray pressure should be made downward on the handle with the little finger. Surgeons who boil their instruments have similar trays in the sterilizer.

In view of all these facts, is it any wonder that the surgeon is shocked and angry when a nurse picks up his delicate eye knives with a handful of non-cutting instruments and pours them all loosely in some utensil used for boiling instruments?

This is not a suppositional case, but an occurrence which it has been my misfortune to witness on several occasions.

Other eye, ear, nose, and throat instruments require the same care as all surgical instruments.

There is one instrument, however, which nurses do not seem to realize is a cutting instrument, namely, the Gottstein curette, used for the removal of adenoids.

Its blade should always be wrapped in absorbent cotton, yet it has been my invariable experience that the first time a nurse assists me she sends the Gottstein back with a naked blade loosely wrapped with the adenoid forceps, mouth gag, and other instruments.

It is manifestly impossible for me to in any measure cover the field of nursing in these special branches in a paper of such brevity. Fortunately, there are text-books available which cover this ground very thoroughly.

The ones I here show you I can recommend with unstinted praise. "The Ophthalmic Patient," by Dr. Friedenberg, is an ideal volume, not only for the nurse, but also for the hospital interne, and even the skilled specialist. There are many details regarding hospital construction and management which would be of little interest to the nurse in ordinary training. If she were taking a post course at a special hospital or fitting herself to assist a specialist it would well be worth her reading. To the nurse in general training, however, "Ophthalmic Nursing," by Stephenson, would be far less irksome reading and contains all and more than would ordinarily be required of her.

Yearsley's "Nursing in Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear" comes the nearest to being an ideal text-book for nurses of anything I have yet seen. It is concisely written, and to me is most entertaining reading. These two last named books I should recommend to every nurse who desires to become an efficient nurse along these lines.

The rules which apply to general nursing, before, during, and after operation, are equally applicable to eye, ear, nose, and throat work.

Operations on adenoids, tonsils, incising the ear-drum, squints, glaucoma, lid operations, and intranasal operations are done both with and without general anesthesia, so if there is any doubt in your mind it is a perfectly proper question to inquire whether the anesthesia is to be local or general.

Cataract operation is almost invariably done under cocaine.

When told to cocainize an eye a four per cent. solution of the drug should be instilled every five minutes, beginning fifteen minutes before the operation. The proper method of instilling drops is to ask the patient to look upward, pull down the lower lid, and place the drop in the

pouch formed by the lid and the eye. Great care should be exercised that the dropper does not come in contact with the eye or the lids, as contamination results. In instilling drops for operative cases, the ordinary ward solution should not be used, but a freshly boiled solution, and the dropper should also be sterile. Failure to observe this apparently trivial precaution may result in the loss of an eye from infection.

It is equally important that like care should be taken at the subsequent dressing of post-operative cases.

To dress a post-operative eye case the surgeon will *always* require the following: a basin for soiled dressings and waste cotton, a *warm* solution of boric acid (I have often had it prepared cold. This causes the patient to shrink and forcibly close the lids, which may do irreparable damage to the eye), sponges of absorbent cotton, two or three sterile towels, a tube of vaseline, adhesive strapping, and fresh dressings. If a cataract case, a solution of atropine should be at hand. The best form of dressing is a circular pad about two and a half inches in diameter made up of a dozen layers of gauze. After first anointing the closed lids with vaseline this pad is laid over the eye and fastened by two narrow strips of adhesive plaster running from the brow to the cheek. Over this a circular pad of absorbent cotton is placed and held by a figure-of-eight roller head bandage. In most instances, even though but one eye is operated, both are closed for the first twenty-four hours.

Vomiting is a grave complication after a cataract extraction, and should it be followed by hemorrhage from the eye, it is imperative that the surgeon be summoned at once. Enough blood to soil the dressing should be deemed sufficient to justify his presence.

In operative work at the patient's home many surgeons are accustomed to give out slips containing printed directions to the family and to the nurse. Some also have directions as to the post-operative care of the case.

In selecting the table to be used the comfort of both the surgeon and the patient should be considered. In selecting a room there must be good light, but suitable artificial light must always be at hand. It is very gratifying to the surgeon to have the nurse foresee this and not keep him waiting while she goes to the kitchen, where the maid washes, trims, fills, and cleans a suitable oil lamp.

In all operations about the head a rubber head cap is of greatest value. It prevents the hair from becoming soiled with blood and vomited matter, and renders the surgeon far less liable to infect his hands by contact with the hair of the patient.

In the preparation for a mastoid operation the head must be shaved for at least three inches upward and backward from the ear, even though the patient is a woman and protests most vigorously.

In preparing for throat and nose operations some surgeons spray with various antiseptics very vigorously and others make no preparations whatsoever.

Never go wrong from fear of being thought ignorant. If you are in doubt, ask. No surgeon worthy of the name would be guilty of a sneering or discourteous reply. Do not think because two surgeons manage their cases differently that one of them is wrong. They are probably both right, their difference being in their point of view.

In your general nursing there are a few things you should know how to do properly:

1. How to evert the eyelid properly.
2. How to syringe the ear properly.
3. How to examine a child's eye properly.

These three facts can be best elucidated by demonstration. Any remarks relative to care and protection of your own eyes while treating gonorrhœal ophthalmia would seem almost superfluous.

If you hope to be a surgical nurse of ability, learn well the names and uses of the various instruments employed.

HOME ECONOMICS

BY ALICE P. NORTON

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(Continued from page 614)

XIII. SPECIAL FOODS—BREAD.

If bread is no longer the staff of life, in the sense that it was before swift methods of transportation and the interchange of the products of different countries made possible the varied diet of the present day, it still has retained its place as the most important of any one food and the most universally used.

The history of the human race might almost be traced in the history of its bread-making. Even in prehistoric times meal was ground, mixed with water, and baked in the form of round cakes. The Egyptians and the Greeks knew not one kind, but a great variety of breads. One ancient Greek writer named sixty-two kinds of bread in use, while the excavations in Pompeii have revealed loaves of bread as well as the

ovens in which they were baked. In our own day we connect certain types of bread with different nations, as the black bread of Germany, the hard rye-cakes of Northern Sweden, and the oatcakes of Scotland. But the bread familiar to most of us is that made of wheat flour raised with yeast. In some sections of our country salt-rising bread, made without yeast, is frequently used, and in England an attempt has been made to substitute so-called aerated bread for that made with yeast; yet yeast bread remains in general favor.

An ideal loaf of bread should fulfil certain conditions. It should be light and porous, so that the digestive juices may act upon it readily. It should be thoroughly baked, both in order to render the starch digestible and to insure the killing of all germs present in the dough. This necessitates the making of a small loaf instead of the large loaves so often prepared. It should be palatable, with the flavor of the wheat fully developed. A longer baking than is usually given, at a somewhat lower temperature than that ordinarily used, produces a sweet, nutty flavor that is very desirable. The ideal loaf should have a high food value—that is, it should retain as much as possible of the nutritive elements of the grain of which it is prepared. This is particularly necessary when bread forms the chief diet, as it often does with the very poor. Mr. Goodfellow in his investigations of the London poor found that in some districts fifteen per cent. of the children ate only bread for the twenty-one meals of the week, while forty per cent. more had other food only two or three times during the week.

It was for a long time supposed that graham flour and whole-wheat flour furnished a larger amount of nutriment than white flour, and one or the other of these breads has from time to time been urged upon us. It is certainly true that from the standpoint of chemical analysis whole-wheat flour is richer both in protein and in mineral matter than white flour; but the chemical analysis of a food is often misleading. Late investigations in the agricultural experiment stations have shown that a much smaller proportion of the nitrogenous material from whole-wheat bread than from white bread is absorbed by the body, so that the amount of nutriment assimilated from the whole-wheat flour bread is no greater than that from white flour. The large particles of bran present in graham flour often prove irritating to the intestines and always hasten the progress of the food through the alimentary tract. Much of the graham flour now on the market is said to be a mixture of ordinary white flour with bran.

The wheats from which flour is made differ greatly in properties and chemical composition. We have winter wheat and spring wheat, according to the time in which the grain is planted, red and white

wheats, hard and soft. The soft wheats contain a larger proportion of starch and less proteid than the hard wheats. As a rule, the winter wheats are softer than the spring varieties. A very hard wheat grown in Southern Europe is used in the manufacture of macaroni, and lately successful attempts have been made to grow macaroni wheat in the northwestern sections of our own country. Most of the flour on the market is made from a mixture of different kinds of wheat, carefully adjusted so that a standard composition may be maintained. Each milling of wheat is tested, both by washing the gluten from a portion of the flour and weighing it, and by making sample loaves of bread and baking them. The softer wheats produce the flour that we call pastry flour, while flour containing a large proportion of gluten is better for bread.

The average composition of some different flours, according to the Atwater tables, is given below:

	Water, per cent.	Proteid. per cent.	Fat, per cent.	Carbo- hydrate, per cent.	Ash, per cent.	Fuel value, calories.
Entire wheat flour.....	12.1	14.2	1.9	70.6	1.2	1,660
Graham flour.....	11.8	13.7	2.2	70.3	2.0	1,655
Spring wheat flour.....	11.6	11.8	1.1	75.0	.5	1,660
Winter wheat flour.....	12.5	10.4	1.0	75.6	.5	1,640
Roller process flour.....	12.5	11.3	1.1	74.6	.5	1,645

A comparison of the composition of flour with that of bread made from the same flour is shown from the following analyses taken from Experiment Station Bulletin No. 67 of the Department of Agriculture.

	Water.	Proteid.	Fat.	Carbo- hydrate.	Ash.
White patent flour.....	12.36	12.43	1.62	73.08	.5
White bread from same flour... .	32.8	8.87	3.53	54.18	.62

(To be continued.)

NURSING AS A PROFESSION

By NELLIE SCHWARTZ

Service Nurse, City Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

NURSING should always be spoken of and looked upon as a profession, not as an occupation. A young woman entering this profession should begin with this understanding, and she should ever have in view the aim of securing proficiency in the profession; she should enter into and continue the work with the spirit of a student. This attitude once attained, the mind will then naturally be open to improvement.

Every profession has been made by men and women who think. These have toiled, have sacrificed, and have suffered. They have even been persecuted for striving to continue the one aim of their lives.

It is the scholar that the world and a profession wants, and nothing but study and the development of the mental powers can make, to any degree, the scholar. One thing only makes man better than the brute, and that is the power to develop the brain. It lies in our power to make the work of nursing a profession, and when we have once shown to the public that we are worthy of being recognized as professional women, then we can demand and expect protection from the State.

When the work of nursing was first organized by Florence Nightingale it was proper to think of it as an occupation. Then the art of nursing the sick was but as a helpless babe in the crib; it has been growing and thriving ever since, and now the present corps of nurses in America alone must so far overshadow the fondest anticipation of Miss Nightingale's that, doubtless, could she see for what her great work laid the foundation, she would be amazed.

We cannot hope to pay returns to those who have striven to make this profession what it is, who have taught us what there is in nursing, and who have opened such a field and established such a firm foundation for a profession, no more than "can the child make full returns to the mother whose life trembled in the balance at its birth, and whose tender kindness guided it through all its infancy." We cannot make returns to those of the past, but to those to come, and because we are plucking the fruit of what others have planted, we should in thankfulness plant for those yet to be.

The training-school cannot make the nurse unless she is willing to be made. We must acquire the greatest amount of mental power possible during our course of training in order to meet the demands of the public as well as that of our profession. Mental power, which in-

cludes power to understand, to reason, and to retain what has been learned, is a great requisite, not only to our success as professionals, but to the patient and to the community we are serving. We must be prepared to be called upon to advise in a case of emergency, and unless we have obtained this mental culture by study and observation we will be unable to administer effectively, as a consequence of our indifference to such culture. It is only at the time that we are able to administer that we have the opportunity to make returns to our predecessors in this calling by doing good to the generations yet to come. Mental power is, therefore, the foundation for our future success, and it is worthy of our best efforts in its behalf. We cannot live idle and careless lives during our time as students at the hospital, and later expect the patronage and esteem of intelligent people. Neither can we expect to make useful or proficient nurses to satisfactorily bear the responsibility entrusted to us by the physician in charge, unless we have acquired that one indispensable thing that is more precious than fine gold, *the power to think!*

We, as women, must work out our own salvation. No one educated woman and told her she was a co-worker with her brother. It was woman alone who awoke from her mental lethargy to the fact that she is her brother's equal, and once having had the scales fall from her eyes, she made rapid progress and at present stands on the same footing as her brother in the professional field. So with nursing. No one is going to tell us we should be professionalized; we must put this before the public ourselves. We should always think of ourselves as students, and we should be students perpetually, while persistently aiming to be recognized as professional women, the same as our brothers are recognized as professional men. We must impress upon the public mind that we are students, and we should assiduously strive to be recognized as such. This can be done by proving to the public that we are educated and that we are not merely machines automatically doing the bidding of the physicians. We must prove to the public that we are able to employ the theoretical part of our teaching in as practical a manner as need be. We must show that we have thoughts on subjects outside of our profession, that we can interpret satisfactorily the best literature, and that science and art have been touched upon in our ambitious search for wisdom and mental culture.

Is it for the sake of knowing how to do a few things mechanically, for the sake of securing a diploma, and for the sake of procuring the means of making a livelihood that so many of our young women remain in our hospitals for two or more years? No, we must feel confident that we are all that our diploma signifies—educated professional women ready to embark upon the great sea of experience, to alleviate suffering,

and to teach. When we have done this we can hope to attain the height of our ambition in this calling.

There is no one who can more effectively teach than a nurse. Her example will be imitated by those into whose society she is thrown. Therefore it behooves us to thoroughly prepare ourselves to make the best teachers possible.

It is the woman who thinks, the woman whose foundation is that of a student, that the nursing profession wants. Not until our training-schools are filled with such women can we ever hope to reach the true merit that this work is rightfully entitled to have. "Out on the intellectual sea there is room for every sail; in the intellectual air there is space for every wing."

WHAT MANNER OF WOMEN OUGHT NURSES TO BE?

By MARY AGNES SNIVELY

Superintendent Training-School, Toronto General Hospital

WHEN the invitation from your principal and Committee of Arrangements reached me a fortnight ago, I was glad to have such conclusive evidence that though commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada had not yet been wholly established, the reciprocal relations existing between nurses in the country which I have the honor to represent and those in this great Republic leave nothing to be desired.

I did not feel at liberty to decline the service to which I had been invited, because of my deep interest in my fellow-nurses and in the cause they represent.

I am here to-day as one of the pioneers, to extend to the Class of 1904—these new-century nurses—the right hand of fellowship, and to bid you, "God-speed."

To one who is privileged to look backward over the retrospect of more than twenty years of service, and who has kept actively in touch with the workers—in fact, has shared with earnest sympathy and coöperation the labors of all who have endeavored to promote the cause of higher education—i.e., education in its broadest sense—among nurses, the future, the near future, is full of hope and promise. It is yours to be dedicated to the work which others thus far have nobly advanced.

What will be accomplished in this new century will depend quite as much upon what nurses are individually as upon what they do.

* Read at the graduating exercises of the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O.

Consequently, while many lines of thought present themselves as worthy of careful consideration on this day of days in your professional career, it may not be wholly without profit that the few moments allotted to this address be spent in seeking an answer to the questions: What manner of women ought nurses to be, and by what means may they hope to attain more nearly to all that is desirable and ideal, not only in the profession which they have chosen, but in life itself?

I ask the question, What manner of women ought nurses to be? because it seems to me the great question of the moment; because the longer I remain with nurses, I realize with ever-deepening conviction that it is the woman herself that is the all-important factor in the making of the nurse.

I mention this that you may awaken to the consciousness of your importance as individuals, and that you may remember those beautiful words of Matthew Arnold's in which he tells us that "The true end and aim of life is the endless expansion of its powers in endless growth and wisdom and beauty—not a having and a resting, but a growing and becoming."

As the years pass, you will realize more and more your indebtedness to your principal and to the school whose diploma you hold, and with this realization should also come the sense of added responsibility, for "To whom much is given, of them also shall much be required."

It is your privilege and duty to add to the prestige and honor of your Alma Mater.

This brings us naturally to consider that the ceremonies of today mark, to some extent at least, the beginning rather than the end of your work.

And just here allow me to congratulate you upon your choice of work. It is the noblest, most womanly, most *Christ-like*, of all the avocations open to women.

In contemplating the thought of the nobleness of the special work or service for which you have been trained, it is well to consider that mere work, however beneficent, cannot be depended upon to produce nobility of character, irrespective of the principles or motives which govern the life.

Channing tells us that "In any occupation, be it what it may, in which a man does work faithfully, honestly, for the sake of justice, he is continually building up in himself one of the greatest principles of morality and religion, because duty faithfully performed opens the mind to truth, both being of one family, alike immutable, universal, everlasting.

"All labor therefore is a school of benevolence, because in support-

ing oneself one also serves others. This thought of usefulness ought to enter into one's thoughts, then would the commonest pursuit be dignified by such a motive.

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men."—Proverbs xxii. 29."

In order that we may comprehend more fully the processes by which the daily experiences and avocations of life become instrumental in the unfolding and ripening of our natures, I ask you to cast your thoughts back to that period in your life when the purpose or determination was formed that you would become a nurse. Following that decision came your entrance upon the daily hospital service, where you have learned, more or less perfectly, the best and latest methods of dealing with those who are suffering from disease or injury. In addition to this knowledge, you have also learned something of the value of time, of order, of method and discipline. You have, let us hope, at the same time become patient where once you were irritable, you have become self-controlled, unselfish, gentle, compassionate, brave, capable—in fact, you have risen from the period of irresponsible girlhood to that of womanhood. The talents you possessed on entering have increased ten, yea, twenty fold.

To the superficial observer you have only been engaged in making beds, bearing the numberless annoyances which sickness entails, and attending to the hundreds of petty duties which go to make up the thrice three hundred and sixty-five days allotted to your training. Nevertheless, consciously or otherwise, you have been engaged in a much grander, nobler, and more lasting work, viz., that of the formation of character. That you are more kind, considerate, intelligent, capable to-day than you were three years ago proves this, and this result dates back to that hour in your life when the decision, "I will be a nurse," was reached.

The continuation of this process of development, the unfolding and ennobling of life, is not a dream, it is a reality. It is possible for each of you—in fact, it is the end for which we were created. The only being who has the power to prevent this consummation is yourself. It would seem, therefore, that the first step requisite to the development of the moral, as in the physical and mental nature, consists in the solemn, deliberate determination to make the most and best of the powers God has given us.

"A vigorous purpose," we are told, "makes much out of little, breathes power into weak instruments, disarms difficulties, and even turns them into helps. Therefore he who deliberately adopts a great purpose has by this act half accomplished it, has scaled the chief barrier to success."

The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution, who resists the sorest temptations from within and without, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully, who is calmest in storms and fearless under menace and frowns, whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God is most unfaltering.

And, further, we possess the power not only of making decisions, but of watching the growth of our faculties, and of applying to them the means and influences to aid their growth.

To have all the beautiful, noble, helpful qualities which go to make up the ideal woman fitted into our characters can only be accomplished, it is needless to say, by ceaseless practice.

Does this discourage you? It should not. What makes a woman a good nurse? Practice. What makes a woman a good woman? Practice. "What was *Christ* doing in the carpenter's shop?" asks Drummond. "Practising." "Though He was perfect, He learned obedience. He increased in wisdom, and in favor with God and man." Life is not a holiday, it is an education. The world is not a playground, it is a school-room, and character develops in the stream of the world's life.

"Do not quarrel, therefore, with your lot in life. Do not complain of its never-ceasing cares, its petty environment, the vexations you have to stand, the small and sordid souls you have to live and work with. Above all, do not resent temptation; do not be perplexed because it seems to thicken around you. This is the practice which God appoints you; and it is having its work in making you patient and humble and generous, and unselfish and kind and courteous."

There is a great deal in the world that is delightful and beautiful, there is a great deal that is great and engrossing, but it will not last. Let us therefore address ourselves, at any cost, to the cultivation of the only thing which *will* last—the only thing which, when all else drops from our grasp, we will carry with us into the beyond. The foundations are already laid in our nature; in each of us there are promises of a growth to which no limitation can be set. Therefore, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, *think on these things.*"

This injunction was given us by the great Apostle because "As a man thinks, so he is"—the thought determines the type. Tell me what you think most about, and I will define your character.

"What a man thinks, he is,
Then let thy thought be thoughts of bliss,
Of heart-hued love, and snow-white purity,
Of heaven and heavenly light,
Of all things high and bright,—
So bright, high, pure, and lovely shalt thou be."

"The evening air clad in the beauty of a thousand stars is not lovelier than the character of him whose whole being is passed in the region of eternal realities; who knows the awful reverence which is due from every man to his own soul; who loveth the thing that is just, and doeth the thing that is lawful and right, in singleness of heart; who keeps the temple of his soul pure and bright with the presence of the Holy One; who loves all that is beautiful in nature and art; who hates what is ignoble, and loves his neighbor as himself."

The chief aim of life, therefore, is not happiness, but service. "God doth with men as they with torches do, not light them for themselves." And that was a wise man who said: "I shall pass through this world but once; any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show, to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

"God gives each man one life, like a lamp; then gives that lamp due measure of oil; lamp lighted—hold high, wave wide, its comfort for others to share."

Life would be utterly different, if men would make it different; unutterably more blessed, if men sought or cared for the elements of blessedness. Oh, that men would be true men, and that women would be the holy and gracious things which God meant women to be!

CUBA: A SKETCH

BY M. EUGÉNIE HIBBARD

(Continued from page 702.)

IN July of 1900 the Department of Charities was organized and placed under the direction of Major Edwin St. J. Greble. It included the management of hospitals, asylums for the orphans, aged, and insane, dispensaries for the poor, reform schools and industrial schools for boys and girls, and emergency and leper hospitals.

The condition of these institutions required extensive reestablishment, renovations, and reorganization. They were practically without funds and required immediate attention. The hospitals were without proper attendance, as the sisters of the various religious orders were returning to Spain. The order of "Hermanas de los Pobres y Ancianos" (Sisters of the Poor and Aged) remained and continued their good work. The flight of the Spanish sisters necessitated the engagement of American nurses in the capacity of inspectors of hospitals, superin-

CLASS OF NURSES AT HOSPITAL MARISTRA SEÑORA DE LAS MERCEDES HAVANA



KITCHEN IN HOSPITAL, CIENFUEGOS, CUBA



tudents, and head nurses, and of American men and women of experience in charge of the orphan asylums and industrial, reform, and training-schools, and a new era began.

The nursing service of the sisters in hospitals was more of a religious than secular nature. Though under the supervision of the medical director, they were directly influenced by the Church, and owing to their vows were unable to perfectly perform the duties of the profession of nursing. In the domestic management the work was perfectly done. Evidence sufficient to convince the most sceptical could be found in the arrangement of linen-rooms, closets, store-rooms, pharmacies, and kitchens, in the care of the linen used in the chapels, and the various aprons, gowns, etc., used by the physicians and others. The pillow and sheet shams which decorated the patients' beds on Saints' days were beautifully embroidered and lace-trimmed. No doubt great pride was taken in this department, but in the actual nursing in the wards their duties consisted principally in distributing at stated times wine and soup to the very sick and praying beside the dying. The performance of these duties surrounded them with a halo of benediction, and I was often impressed with the idea that the patients, knowing of the limitations of the sisters as nurses, appreciated more fully any attention from their hands than they did the services of the nurses, who contributed to a much greater degree to their bodily comfort and general care.

By the voluntary withdrawal of the sisters and their return to Spain the field was left clear for the introduction of American methods, and the "superintendentes," with the support and approval of the Department of Charities and the coöperation of the Cuban medical directors (with but few exceptions), were allowed and encouraged to organize the schools for Cuban nurses, equip the hospitals, modernize the system, and make necessary changes in the domestic departments. It was in a sense much easier to rebuild on a comparatively vacant site than it would have been to reorganize and uproot at the same time. So, regardless of the conditions that may have previously existed, the Americans could work unhampered by dictate or tradition, though customs entered largely into their calculations. Through ignoring the latter it would have been an easy matter to antagonize and destroy the prospect for good work. The majority of the hospitals were well located, well built, and with a certain attraction and beauty of their own. Mercedes Hospital in Havana heads the list. In appearance it is a modern building, and is comparatively new. It is constructed on the plan of an English hospital (Birmingham, I think) and modified to suit the conditions of the country. The wards are built on the pavilion style, securing air and light on three sides. The interlying spaces are beautiful, cultivated gardens

containing the shrubs and flowers peculiar to the country. The soft splashing sound of the water playing in the fountains adds much to a feeling of pure delight in the surroundings.

The chapel (Our Lady of Mercy), the pharmacy, operating- and sterilizing-rooms, wards, and kitchens are well furnished and equipped. General Ludlow and General Brooke, with Major Furbush, were particularly interested and instrumental in establishing a high order of things and in organizing the School for Nurses, and at the time of the military occupation, in 1898-1899, it was the only institution which could receive or care for American patients.

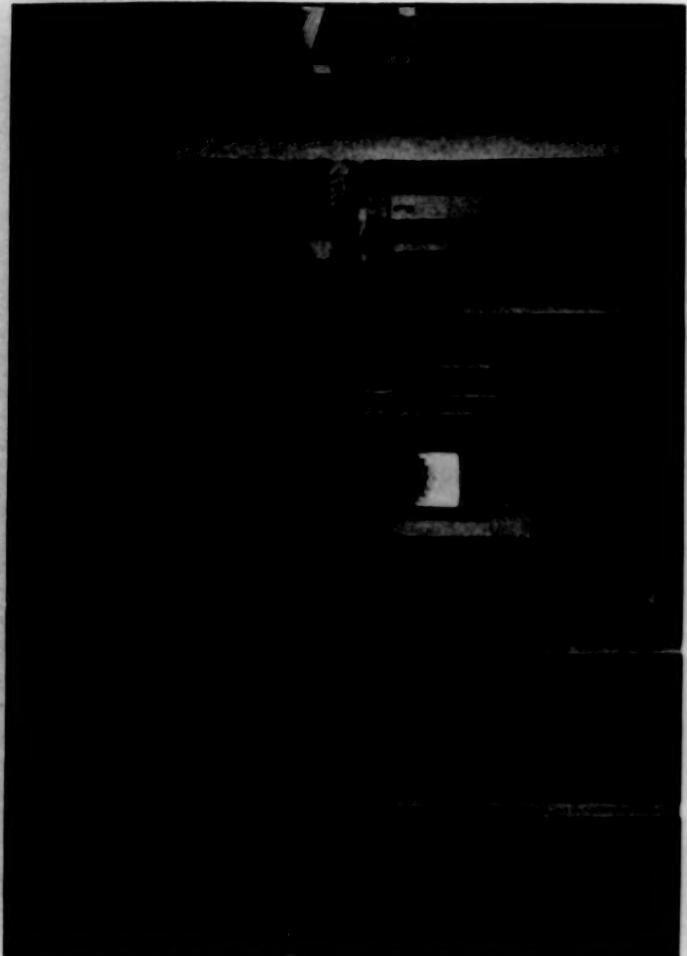
Dr. Nuñez, a patriot, who suffered deportation to the West Coast of Africa at the hands of the Spaniards, but fortunately escaped, has been for years and is the medical director. In the summer of 1899 Miss M. A. O'Donnell (graduate of Bellevue Hospital, New York City) had her contract annulled with the United States army service to accept the position of superintendenta. She retains her position, combining with it the duties of Inspector of the Schools for Nurses for the Republic of Cuba.

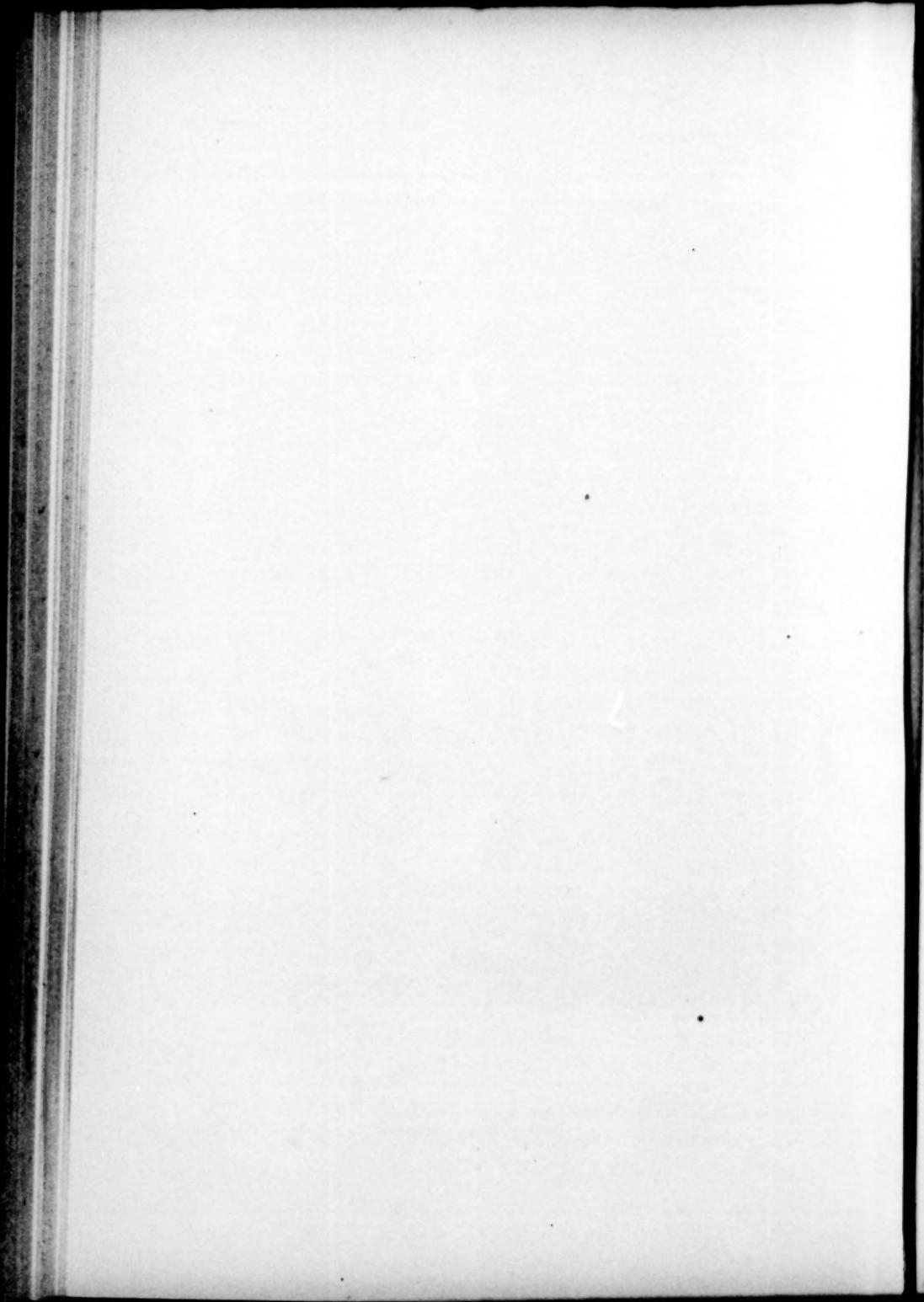
The Hospital General at Puerto Principe, being situated about the centre, was intended to be *the* hospital of the island. The headquarters of the Cuban Railroad, with the necessary workshops, etc., are also placed here, and, although several miles from the port of Nuevitas, will eventually be an important place. To assist the civil government in the work of establishing this hospital Mrs. Quintard, Inspector of Hospitals, with Miss Mitchell, were selected, and carried on the work with characteristic thoroughness and efficiency. The patios, or courtyards, are beautifully cultivated, all the wards opening into them, and they elicit general admiration.

Miss M. E. Pearson (graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital), now the superintendenta, says: "Though sometimes discouraged, I have kept the feeling that it is a work worth doing. I am wanting more probationers, and the kind that are acceptable do not come. We have only twenty-three nurses in the school."

In Santiago de Cuba one of the largest and finest of the hospitals (I believe) is to be found. This school for nurses has been somewhat hampered in its progress by various circumstances of an internal and external nature. It is a great distance from Havana, the headquarters of the Department of Charities, and during the stage of organization the mail and telegraph service was very inefficient, making the position of superintendenta a difficult one to fill, contributing but little of the "dolce far nientes" proverbial of life in the tropics. The superintendenta, Miss Louise Brakemeier, mentions that she has thirty pupils

WOMEN'S WARD-HOSPITAL SANTA MARIA, MATANZAS, CUBA





and expects to graduate the first class in June, 1904. She deplores the lack of elementary instruction, and to overcome this a daily class is held in arithmetic, grammar, and writing. For this instruction the nurses themselves contribute the amount to cover the expense.

The hospital at Cienfuegos is making the effort to realize the expectations of those interested in the training-schools. The superintendents of this school have had many difficulties to contend with. The reports of late are encouraging. Miss C. McDonald (graduate of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.) is superintendent.

To prove the progress of the idea, a training-school for nurses has been organized this year in connection with the Hospital Santa Isabel, Cardenas, in charge of Miss A. O'Donnell, sister of the superintendent at Mercedes Hospital.

The Alfonso XIII. Hospital on Principe Hill, Havana, now Municipal Hospital No. 1, is the largest hospital in the republic. It occupies about forty-two acres of ground and has capacity for over one thousand patients and a daily average of six hundred. It was built for the use and accommodation of the Spanish troops. Being originally a military post, it contained a large number of buildings not necessary for hospital purposes, as officers' quarters, guard-house, mess-halls, stables, etc. The majority of the buildings are of wood, and at the time of the Spanish evacuation were in a greater than lesser degree dilapidated. The United States military authorities appropriated the hospital for their own use and put the buildings in habitable order, re-roofing, building a complete sewerage and drainage system, erecting and equipping an ice and electric plant, and pulling down or burning condemned buildings. The wards are built one story high, in pavilions connecting by covered passageways not enclosed. This hospital was handed over to the municipality in 1900, with the understanding that in case of an epidemic it might be re-occupied (after due notice of a prescribed number of hours) by the United States military government, which, fortunately, was not required.

The School for Nurses was organized in August of 1900, and the difficult task of organizing the different departments and instituting order and system in this extensive and unwieldly institution was intrusted to Miss G. Moore, graduate of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, with American nurses as assistants. The hospital contains medical, surgical, gynaecological, and obstetrical departments, isolated pavilions for tuberculous cases, observation wards for the insane of both sexes, wards for prisoners, children's ward, operating-rooms, and a building for private patients. After passing through several changes the School for Nurses is now under the supervision of Miss E. Walker, graduate

of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, who, in addition to a limited number of American graduates as assistants, has in charge of some of the departments Cuban graduate nurses (as in all of the hospitals in the republic), the Cuban nurse gradually supplanting the foreign one, though American superintendents still remain in charge.

The Hospital Santa Isabel at Matanzas is well located, being midway between "La Cumbra" and the sea, receiving the benefit of the breezes from both points, and commands an excellent view of the harbor. This hospital was built in 1848, supplanting the Hospital San Juan de Dios of ancient date. Immediately after the war it was occupied by the United States military government and received before passing out of their hands the impress of hygiene and sanitation. The conditions existing when appropriated for hospital use by the United States army were so bad that it was necessary to burn some of the detached buildings, as decomposing bodies of Spanish soldiers were located in them. After cleansing by fire, the main building was covered with a yellow lime wash outside and inside, whitewashed throughout, additions were built at one end of the building to contain the modern sanitary equipment for the removal by hydraulic flushing of effete matter, with cross-current ventilation, and bath-rooms were constructed containing both tub and spray baths. The hospital under this energetic administration soon presented the appearance of modernity. When the civil government received the hospital for municipal use at the hands of the military government the work of renovation and thorough disinfection had been accomplished.

The Spanish sisters left Matanzas on October 1, 1900, and on October 3 the superintendent of the School for Nurses was appointed. Preliminary arrangements had been made for the formation of classes of Cuban maidens by Miss S. Henry, Inspector of Hospitals, and five candidates accepted.

The administrative staff of this hospital of one hundred beds (men only) was composed of a medical director, non resident, resident physician, practicante,* major domo, and housekeeper. Servientas and servientes (men and women servants) were employed as nurses and orderlies in the wards. The hospital was very meagrely equipped; one hundred white iron beds were the only modern furnishing. To receive the visits of the doctor it was necessary for all the convalescent patients to sit tailor-fashion on their beds, chairs being so scarce that one of the orderlies was assigned to the duty of carrying a chair around from ward to ward in attendance on the physician in case he should wish to sit down.

* Dresser.



JULIO ORTIZ Y COFFINGY, M.D., MEDICAL DIRECTOR CIVIL HOSPITAL, MATANZAS
A great admirer of America and its institutions.



SPANISH PATIENT AND CUBAN NURSES

A few wooden bedside tables were found, but the majority were cracker-boxes, and even soap-boxes were utilized. Each patient was allowed to take his medicine, which was put up in heterogeneous bottles, including ginger beer and salts vials. One ordinary metal tablespoon did duty at medicine and meal time, and was most jealously guarded and even secreted by the owner, who diligently sharpened the edge so that it might do duty for the absent knife. The patients, accustomed to the care of the orderlies, were inclined to look upon the nurses, especially those of their own nationality, as restrictors of freedom and arbitrators of fitness. Though usually amenable to the "*Americana*," the low-muttered reply of "*Cuba libre*" was sometimes heard. The coöperation of the medical director and physicians was valuable in dealing with this class of patient, and the consistent conduct in the performance of her duty (in the face of many discouragements) by the American nurse, by her ability to relieve suffering and add to their comfort, won the admiration of the majority of the better class in a short time and then their confidence.

The conveniences of the hospital were often deliberately ignored by the patients and orderlies, and utensils of various shapes and sizes properly belonging to the bathrooms were left exposed and portable wash-basins were unknown. In less than a year these conditions were materially changed, modern custom and usage had supplanted the old order of things, the hospital was well equipped throughout, and an average class of Cuban girls were under instruction.

The opportunities for more diverse work were secured by the consolidation of the Woman's Hospital, San Nicolas, with that of Santa Isabel under the one roof and administration. Dr. Julio Ortiz y Coffingy has been the medical director for several years and is now in charge. Miss Mary McCLOUD (graduate of the Connecticut School for Nurses) is the superintendenta.

The American nurse in her work in Cuba has scored a success. She has overcome many obstacles and removed the prejudice of a people who have long been held in the leash of religious sentiment, social usage, and conventionality. She has shown that dignity can be maintained in nursing the sick, that cleanliness is an absolute necessity, and implicit obedience to authority imperative.

The important work of the medical department of the army of intervention in combating disease had been most successfully conducted. A systematic combat with tuberculosis, which had been one of the largest death-rates, had been inaugurated, and isolation of patients secured whenever possible. Free dispensaries were opened for the treatment of this disease and the clinics were faithfully attended.

"Especial credit" is due also to this department of the army, as stated in an official report of 1902, "particularly to Major Walter Reed and Major William C. Gorgas, for their extraordinary service in ridding the island of yellow fever . . . and to Dr. Jefferson R. Kean and Dr. James Carroll for their share in that work. The brilliant character of this scientific achievement, its inestimable value to mankind, the saving of thousands of lives, and the deliverance of the Atlantic seacoast from constant apprehension demand special recognition from the Government of the United States.

"Thus the city of Havana, which suffered neglect for over four centuries at the hands of Spain, in less than four years under American guidance ceases to be one of the most unhealthy of cities and proudly takes a foremost rank among the healthiest of cities. . . ."

In lighter vein, it is interesting to trace the impression made by the Cuban people and their customs. As early as 1865 George W. Carleton published a little brochure in which he alludes to "the paring of oranges and drinking from their cups of nectar, tearing through the narrow streets of Havana in ragged volantes—listening in the soft moonlight . . . to the Artillery Band in the Plaza de Armas, assisting with domino . . . at the masquerade in the Tecon Theatre, lounging with ices or delicious chocolate at the Café Dominicana, dallying with cigar and fragrant coffee after the regulation breakfast, . . . vagabondizing along the shady side of Calle Obispo, and so forth through all the 'dolce far niente' of a stranger's drifting life among the lights and shadows of the Antilles' Queen."

In Havana one sees the Cuban people, and the characteristics which impress one and which can be traced to Spanish ancestry are, Celtic love of home and kindred, Iberian endurance and personal independence, strong sense of individuality, element of personal pride and scorn of industry, this latter a legacy bequeathed by the Middle Ages.

(To be continued.)

BOOK REVIEWS

IN CHARGE OF

M. E. CAMERON



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY. By Emily Holt. New York: Phillips & Co., publishers.

As a curiosity this book is recommended to searchers after novelty in literature. Perhaps its appearance is due to the 1830 revival, but many of its features go a hundred years back of that date. There is much that is excellent and of practical value in the book, though most of it seems to be written for pioneer or frontier life, where time has little or no value so long as seasons are duly observed and planting is done in the spring and reaping in the autumn. There is plumbing after Waring; there are the latest fads in electric lighting; the treatment of a sick cow; there is a list of insecticides wherein the bedbug is ignored—probably unknown; there is a chapter on "Healing Simples." At first glance one takes exception to the noun in the title and a second look erases out the adjective. They suggest aggravation rather than healing, and very active poisons seem miscalled simples.

The instruction in sewing one feels to be inadequate. The instructor warns against the sewing-machine, which is liable to get moody and indulge in vagaries, is an unreliable aid and not to be depended upon. But it is the chapter on nursing that gives one a desire to chew long on the cud of reflection. The chapter opens:

"Since the trained nurse is a luxury of woe beyond the reach of so many of us, it is worth while to set down some things possible to any person of ordinary intelligence, which, faithfully followed, will make her absence less keenly felt." This sounds sarcastic, but may not be so. Some of the things set down are the essentials that every nurse carries away from her training-school, but there are other things set down that remind us of the saying, "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

THE LIFE-WORK OF GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS, R.A. By Hugh MacMillan, D.D.; L.L.D., F.R.S.E., F.S.A. (Scot.). London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers.

Perhaps it is hardly necessary to call to the attention of the reader any one number of the series of "Temple Biographies," since they claim so much well-deserved popularity; yet this one number in particular has in it so much that is applicable for instruction and inspiration that one is constrained to add one word more in praise of Dr. MacMillan's "Life-Work of George Frederick Watts." It seems to appeal to our own profession in a way more than to any other class of the general reading public. The nature of our calling as nurses makes it impossible to escape from dwelling much in thought on the mystery of human life, on its spiritual significance, on the inscrutable design which ordered the laws which govern human life. Naturally, when we find one in the higher intellectual calling who makes his life-work the study of these questions we are

eager to look through his eyes and see with his vision. To do so in this case seems impossible, seeing that almost none of Watts's pictures are to be seen on this side of the Atlantic; but Dr. MacMillan's book overcomes this serious obstacle for us in some measure, for it is a translation in some sort, or, as he himself calls it, "a literary interpretation of what Watts with larger, other eyes than ours has seen in nature poetry, and myth, and in human character. We may not be allowed to see these pictures, but through Dr. MacMillan's presentation we may know the thought which Watts expressed in each, thus satisfying the spirit, even if the eye is cheated. There is very little of a personal nature in the book—it is concerned more with the work than the worker; yet there are some interesting notes on the personal habits of this great man which it were well to give a thought to. Naturally of a rather delicate constitution, he has lived longer than many men, and worked harder than most. His own words are quoted in the following rule: "I have never smoked. Greater things were done in the world, immeasurably greater, before tobacco was discovered, than have ever been done since. The cigarette is the handmaid of ill-health. Possibly it may be a sedative to overwrought nerves; but overwrought nerves in themselves are things that ought not to be. Of wine I have taken very little. In my earliest years I used to take a little, but for a long time I have never touched any form of alcohol. At meals I never drink anything, not even water. Tea, yes, in moderation. And so with regard to food. I have been compelled to eat moderately and of simple fare; to go to bed early, nine o'clock for the most part; to rise with the sun; to avoid fatigue, and to enjoy plenty of fresh air." We are told of his unremitting labor, his splendid independence, that scorned to work for money only; of his indifference to popularity, that he twice refused a baronetcy, preferring as his only title that conferred by a friend, "The Painter of Eternal Truth." In this country we know him by those beautiful photographs of his portraits which may be seen at galleries like Hagger's, Keppel's, or Wunderlich's; there too may be seen photographs of some of his other pictures. Dr. MacMillan calls our attention to the gradual working through different stages of art. "His apprenticeship, as it were, to portrait painting qualified him for the representation of all that was noblest and most spiritual in the human face, and from thence to the realization of the ideal qualities and abstract virtue." And of landscape: "He wanted to make us see the glory of the grass, and the splendor of the flower, in order that we might see the surpassing glory of things which eye hath not seen in the visions of the soul." After the chapter on the "Greek Myths" comes "Scenes and Incidents from Hebrew Story," of which the author writes: "Very precious is the group of pictures which illustrate the Hebrew story, and form a special gallery of their own, which, if Watts had done nothing else, would have conferred immortality upon him. Few have drunk deeper of the spirit of Sacred Scripture than he has done or assimilated its teachings more thoroughly. "The series may be said to commence with the paintings which illustrate the birth, temptation, and repentance of Eve." The first of these three, wherein "Watts wishes to show what is still constantly taking place, the awakening of her (woman) from the sleep of ignorance and contented inferiority to the consciousness of her true nature and power. The proper function and mission of woman is one of the greatest questions of the age." Following the chapter on Hebrew story comes that on "Allegories," followed in its turn by "Realism." One picture in the latter we note, "The Shuddering Angel." "The angel is represented with black bands of mourning upon his wrists, covering

his face with his hands, in great distress, as he bends over an altar on which lie the feathers and wings of birds which have been stripped off to adorn the bonnets of fashionable women. Those who know how much havoc this monstrous caprice of fashion has wrought amongst the most beautiful of God's creatures cannot but be filled with indignation when they gaze upon this picture. Thousands who worship at the altar of God do despite in this manner to the fair humanities of the blessed religion which teaches that the Father of all marks the fall of every sparrow to the ground. And the altar of fashion at which they bend the knee is the altar of Moloch stained with innocent blood."

In the chapter, "The Cycle of Death," we reach the climax of Watts's greatness, and realize in a way that nothing is done at random, that if in the beginning the great painter had not dared to plan, still, he worked towards the goal which he has in so great a measure achieved. He has made good his motto, "the utmost for the highest." "All these pictures shadow forth, in expressive symbols, the religion of Watts; his belief in the moral government of the universe; his serene faith that all things come through a Divine ordering and in conformity to a Divine plan; his artistic solution of the great problems of sin and life and death and judgment, of the ruin, and of the redemption of the world."

Watts has used his pen as well as his brush. A quotation is given from an article contributed by him to the *Nineteenth Century Review* of 1883, wherein he remonstrates against some of the monstrous fashions of that time. Then, as now, women appeared to believe that natural beauties must be perverted to be acceptable to popular taste. The shape and size of the head must be made abnormal; the hand, the foot, and the waist must be pinched; at which he cried out in horror, pointing out that women in middle life lose their abnormal height by a collapse of the muscles which support the spine, these muscles becoming atrophied by the constant binding of tight corsets. This may seem out of place, but it is very characteristic of the man. The common things that others overlooked came in for his attention, the sorrows of the poor, the cruelties to the lower animals, the want of appreciation for homely virtues and humble heroes, were all too great for him to pass unnoticed.

The greatness of the subject assures the great fascination of Dr. MacMillan's book; yet we lay it down with the conviction that his perception must have been peculiarly sensitive or that he must have been on very happily intimate terms with the painter, since the final revision of the book by Mr. and Mrs. Watts would certainly have corrected any misinterpretation. One feels that Dr. MacMillan's death, announced by the editor's note at the end of the book, has removed one from whom we would gladly have heard more. We cannot but feel that no one ever met Death on more friendly terms, for, like Watts, he regarded death as a natural episode in life, not at all affecting one's real existence, but merely the closing event of one stage of it.

NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS

IN CHARGE OF
ELIZABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

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TYPHOID BACILLI IN THE FECES AND URINE OF TYPHOID CONVALESCENTS.—
The *Interstate Medical Journal*, St. Louis, says: "Herbert (*Muenchener Medizinische Wochenschrift*) examined the excretions of ninety-eight convalescents from typhoid, the urine two hundred and twenty-eight times and the feces two hundred and sixteen times. Typhoid bacilli were found in the urine of eighteen per cent. of the cases and in the feces of three per cent. of the cases. They were present in very large numbers in the urine and in very small numbers in the feces. In the cases in which the findings were positive, four were severe, eleven moderate, and three very light. It is of great practical importance to know that the bacilli are so often found in the urine of convalescents during the first four weeks. The length of time intervening between the last day of fever and the disappearance of the bacilli from the urine is from eight to twenty-seven days. In the second month of convalescence, with one exception, the excretions were free from typhoid bacilli."

THE INFLUENCE OF NURSING UPON THE FREQUENCY OF CARCINOMA OF THE MAMMÆ.—In this very interesting essay the author has compiled all the accessible statistics pertaining both to the frequency of carcinoma of the breast and the percentage of mothers nursing their children. These statistics, referring mainly to the conditions in Germany, include, however, a number of other European and foreign countries. A comparison of these statistics demonstrates the surprising fact that all those countries in which the nursing of the babies by their mothers is notoriously more in vogue show a smaller percentage of mammary cancer. It would seem that hypoplasia of the breast, due to a failure of proper use continued during generation, forms a predisposing factor in the development of a malignant growth.—L. LEHMAN (*Naug. Disserv. rev. Centralsbl. fuer Gyn.*).

THE OATS CURE IN SEVERE CASES OF DIABETES MELLITUS.—At the last meeting of naturalists at Carlsbad, von Noorden submitted a short report showing the good results occasionally obtained by putting diabetic patients on an oatmeal diet. A further experience with over a hundred patients has served to confirm his previous conclusions. The oatmeal is boiled in water for a considerable length of time with the addition of a little salt. While boiling, butter and some vegetable albumen, or, after cooling off, beaten white of an egg, is added. The usual daily dose at the beginning of treatment is two hundred and fifty grammes oats, one hundred grammes albumen, three hundred grammes butter. The broth thus prepared is given every two hours. In addition, a little brandy or wine and a little strong black coffee are allowed.

After a longer or shorter course of this regimen, diabetic patients whose glycosuria had not ceased, even when they were put on a strict carbohydrate-free diet, soon stopped excreting sugar. The return to a mixed diet must be made

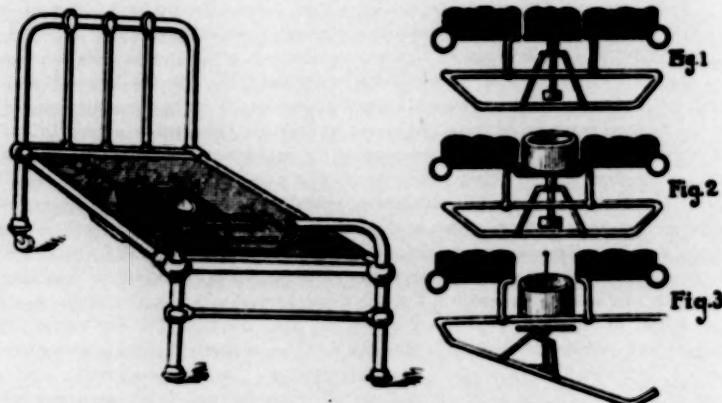
cautiously and gradually, as acetonuria is apt to ensue. While this treatment is not to be promiscuously applied, and while some patients seem to be injured thereby, others are strikingly benefited, their tolerance for carbohydrates being markedly and permanently increased. Von Noorden confesses his inability as yet to furnish any criterion for distinguishing between those diabetics who will be benefited and those who will be harmed by the oats cure. On the whole, however, it is the severe cases that do best under it,—C. VOX NOORDEN (*Berliner klin. Wochenschr.*).

THE USE AND ABUSE OF HYPNOTICS.—*The Medical Record* in a synopsis of an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* says: "According to W. Blair Stewart, no plan of treating insomnia is rational that does not seek for the underlying cause of the condition complained of. The insomnia of acute indigestion, fever, earache, toothache, outside noises, calls for the primary removal of the respective causes of these conditions and not for the routine administration of some favorite remedy. Mild massage, warm baths, and warm oil-rubs at bed-time will often render drugs unnecessary. To prescribe alcohol even in small quantities to induce sleep is a dangerous procedure. There is always danger of habit-formation, and there comes a time when only a large quantity will induce sleep, and this sleep is not restful. Moreover, the next day there appear the toxic effects of the alcohol in the shape of nervousness, irritability, headache, anorexia, and often delusions. All of the usual hypnotics are cardiac depressants and ought to be given with the greatest caution. Perhaps the two safest are trional and sulfonal in that they offer the smallest amount of disagreeable after-effects. Thorough ventilation of the sleeping-room, hypnotic suggestion, and a cup of warm broth or milk on retiring often render any other measures unnecessary."

THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF DETECTION AND RELIEF OF EYE-STRAIN.—"Ambrose L. Ranney," says the *New England Medical Monthly*, "presents a comprehensive series of conclusions and deductions, some of which are as follows: Eye-strain can be a potent factor in disturbing the normal development of both mind and body and in causing and perpetuating physical ills. Near-sightedness, when uncomplicated, causes little or no eye-strain. An imperfect centring of a strong myopic glass to the pupils may create great nervous disturbance, however, because of prismatic effects. Far-sightedness and astigmatism should be recognized early in life and corrected by glasses. Both cause an unnatural expenditure of nervous force in proportion to the extent of the defect. Mal-adjustment of the eye muscles may exist as an independent deformity. It is a most prolific cause of physical and mental ills. Imperfect mental or physical development is very apt to be associated with some type of eye-strain. No child should ever be allowed to begin its education without preliminary testing of the eyes and also of the eye muscles. The full amount of mal-adjustment of the eye muscles is not usually disclosed because sufferers of this class unconsciously acquire 'tricks of adjustment.' A very large proportion of eye defects are congenital. Eye-strain predisposes to the development of cataract and other eye diseases. The writer believes that many inmates of institutions for the feeble-minded, insane hospitals, and epileptic colonies owe to eye-strain their confinement or social ostracism. This statement is based upon carefully collected clinical data. Legislative enactment should compel an eye examination of every child before it enters the public schools."

A COMMODE BEDSTEAD.—The New York *Medical Journal* has a description of a new bedstead invented by G. S. Heatley, M.R.C.V.S., Edinburgh, which is of interest to nurses:

"The attention of the medical profession is called to a new commode bedstead which promises to fulfil admirably all the requirements of the invalid in cases of disablement or protracted illness. A general view of the bedstead is given, and Figs. 1, 2, and 3 indicate the mechanism employed in its manipulation.



HEATLEY'S COMMODE BEDSTEAD.

On the right, Fig. 1 shows the pan out of use, the hole in the bedding being filled with a plug of material similar to the mattress. The resiliency of the spring mattress is unimpaired, as the whole apparatus is suspended with and moves with the same. Fig. 2 shows the pan in position for use. It can be left so continuously without causing discomfort; it can also be removed or replaced without awaking the patient. Fig. 3 shows the lever, A, lowered, so that the pan may be withdrawn and the bed-plug replaced, or vice versa. Then by raising the lever, A, the substitute plug or pan is raised to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

"The construction of the bed is as follows: In the centre, about the position occupied by the pelvis, is a hole in the bed. Corresponding to this are a hole in the mattress, the edges of which are lined with rubber, and one in the sheet. The hole in the mattress is filled, under ordinary circumstances, by a mattress pad capable of removal. Underneath the bed, below the hole, are two sets of rails, upon which either the mattress filler or the bedpan runs or slides. To use the pan, the depression of a lever attached to the rails lowers the mattress pad so that it can be withdrawn underneath the bed. The bedpan, charged with disinfectant, is then slid in till it reaches the place formerly occupied by the pad, when by raising the lever the pan is lifted into actual contact with the patient, and can be kept there as long as desired. When the pan is no longer required, the lever is depressed, the vessel removed, and the pad to fill up the opening in the mattress replaced; the whole is then raised again into position by the elevation of the lever. All this can be accomplished without the slightest disturbance of the patient's position other than is necessary to draw up the night clothes. The inventor will be happy to answer any inquiries, 66 West Washington Place, New York."

HOSPITAL AND TRAINING-SCHOOL ITEMS



HOSPITALS

Mr. O. C. BARBER has presented to the city of Akron, O., a beautifully equipped hospital building, costing two hundred thousand dollars. The hospital was dedicated on June 5 with elaborate and imposing ceremony, ten thousand people gathering on the grounds to attend the exercises. The committee which had in charge all the details of the dedicatory exercises consisted of three members from the board of trustees of the hospital and three from the auxiliary board. The three former were C. B. Raymond, A. H. Marks, and C. C. Goodrich; the three latter, L. C. Miles, C. C. Benner, and W. B. Baldwin. Hon George W. Crouse presided and made the opening remarks. Mr. Barber in his address spoke with great praise of Miss Lawson, the matron, for her part in planning the new hospital, as did other speakers. Mr. Barber stated that had it not been for her he probably would not have undertaken the work. He also referred to the growing importance of the work of the district nurses in the large cities, and expressed the opinion that such nurses were needed in Akron, but that in order to provide such service more nurses were needed, and stated that the old Emergency Hospital building was to be converted into a training-school. Among the guests were Mrs. J. Howard Edwards, of Youngstown, formerly Miss Sims, and Mrs. W. C. Jacobs, former matrons of the hospital. A unique feature of the exercises was a parade of over six hundred people in line, which preceded the dedication services. Companies of the State militia, Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Macabees, and other organizations, with many distinguished citizens, marched through the principal streets of the city.

THE Lane Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., will shortly add a Finsen lamp to its "X-ray" equipment, which, under the able direction of Dr. Lehman, of Freiburg, Germany, will be used principally for the treatment of lupus and some forms of epithelioma, such as rodent ulcer, etc. The former disease (which is a tuberculous skin affection) is but rarely met with in cities on this continent, although quite common in European countries. The lamp, which has been ordered in Denmark, is of much greater candle-power than those used in London, England, and, having but one concentrator, can accommodate only one patient at a time, the length of treatment being about an hour. As the lens must be carefully focused upon the same spot during the entire treatment, the care of two or three patients coming daily will be arduous enough work for one nurse, as a beginning. The lamp will be set up in a treatment-room in Cooper Medical College, adjoining the hospital.

TRAINING-SCHOOL NOTES

On Thursday, May 26, in Stickney Memorial Hall, were held the commencement exercises of the Training-School for Nurses of the Pasadena Hospital, California. The address of the evening was made by Dr. Norman Bridge, "The Trained Nurse and the Larger Life," and was a most able and stimulating production. The seven young women graduated were the Misses Florence K. Bacon,

Frances Murray, Elmira McCullom, Mary Morse, May Mendenhall, Mrs. Lilian Burlingame, and Mrs. Ida Lee. Pasadena Hospital is one of the possessions that this city is especially proud of. It had its beginning late in 1899, when a body of generously minded men and women formed the Pasadena Hospital Association, paying each an annual fee of five dollars for the privilege of working and giving to found a city hospital that would meet the rapidly increasing need. At first they took over the quarters previously used for a private hospital, but generous donors had so quickly responded to the call for a building fund that in January, 1902, the main building of the Pasadena Hospital, erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, was opened to the public. It is a tasteful structure, two story, concrete finish, and is situated in the southwest part of Pasadena on a rise of ground which commands a glorious view of the little city, the mountains, and San Gabriel Valley. The Helen Wilde Home for Nurses, the gift of the late Mr. J. D. Wilde as a memorial to his wife, was opened in February, 1903. Last month occurred the opening of the Clara Baker Burdette Maternity wing, erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, and the gift of Mrs. Robert J. Burdette. Last of considerable benefactions is the gift, by a former Chicagoan, of a medical and tubercular emergency pavilion, to be erected at once, and which, among other services, will provide accommodations for the pitiable cases of tuberculosis coming to this country, sick, alone, and strange, and against whom every door is shut by reason of the disease which makes their need of care so imperative. The Hospital Association is made up of about one hundred members, with a Governing Board made up of the laity. There is no resident medical staff, but the profession have from the first shown the keenest interest and appreciation, and have contributed directly, or indirectly through interesting wealthy clients, to the successful establishment and maintenance of this worthy institution. Mrs. Sabina Pemberton, St. Luke's, New York, Class of 1894, is the superintendent of the hospital and of the Training-School, Miss Harriet Ely is matron, and Miss Elizabeth McGaffery chief surgical nurse, both from Malden Hospital, Massachusetts; Miss Annie Mowatt, of Seattle General, will be the directress of nurses. The course for nurses has been increased from two to two and one-half years, and the two new pavilions will still further broaden the scope and increase the value of the training. The hospital has a present capacity of fifty beds.

COMMENCEMENT—JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL FOR NURSES.—The graduating exercises for the Class of 1904 of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Training-School for Nurses were held on Thursday, May 26, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon in the large hall of the Physiology Building, which was handsomely decorated with palms and ferns.

The graduating class of twenty-five members marched from the rear of the hall to seats awaiting them on the left of the platform and were followed by the head nurses and officers of the school, who sat in the corresponding space on the right. The platform was occupied by the Board of Trustees, Father Manning, Miss Nutting, Dr. Osler, and Dr. Hurd. Father Manning gave the invocation, and this was followed by Miss Nutting's report, in which a brief summary was given of recent work in the school. The establishment of an entrance fee to assist in defraying the cost of preparatory instruction; the reconstruction of the method of awarding scholarships, introducing a single scholarship of four hundred and eighty dollars to be awarded at the end of the third year; alteration in methods of teaching certain subjects, notably materia

medica, whereby practical handling of drugs in the pharmacy is substituted for didactic teaching, and other minor changes were outlined. The extension of the usefulness of various hospital clinics by the establishment of visiting nurses to work in connection with them, which has been one of the features of the year, was referred to. Graduate nurses were appointed with the sole duty of visiting and instructing tuberculous patients in their homes, in connection with the tuberculosis clinic, and also with the orthopedic clinic, and the excellent results of the work in this direction, which was instituted as an experiment, indicate clearly what its elaboration may mean in the future.

At the close of this report Dr. Edward F. Devine, of the Charity Organization Society, New York, gave the address, choosing for his subject "The Trained Nurse in Philanthropy," presenting from the stand-point of a layman the field for nurses as it broadens out among charity and social workers. Dr. Devine believes that the nurse may bring to this field, by reason of her practical training and her more or less scientific attitude, an admirable equipment, and his views are refreshingly vigorous and definite both as to her possibilities and her limitations. His address is published in the June number of the *Johns Hopkins Alumnae Magazine*.

The graduating class of this year was favored beyond that of ordinary years in receiving a brief congratulatory address from Judge Harlan, the president of the Board of Trustees. Judge Harlan spoke with hearty commendation of their efforts, of the benefit which the years of hard work and discipline had been to them, and encouraged their continued efforts in maintaining the high standards of work and personal worth which the public had a right to expect from them.

Dr. Hurd then awarded the diplomas and announced the scholarships which had been awarded: four in the Senior Class, to Misses Clara Dudley, Elizabeth Richards, Katharine Christihlf, and Ruby Hamilton, and in the Intermediate Class to Misses Cora Baker, Ina Chambers, Alice Damman, and Mary Cook. Dr. Hurd closed the exercises by extending an invitation to all of those present to attend the reception which followed in the hospital grounds.

The grounds, which are unusually beautiful this year, were decorated with gay tents and marquees, from which refreshments were served to several hundred people. The incoming seniors entertained the graduates at a dance given that night in the Nurses' Home.

THE first class to complete the new three-year course of the Seattle General Hospital held its graduating exercises in the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday evening, June 14, at eight p.m. The class numbered nine, and consisted of the following: Misses Harriet Walton, Gertrude Pearl Hubbard, Louise Murray, Mollie Groven, Letitia Agnes Murphy, Meta Schaller, Isabel Kelling, Emily Marion Mowat, and Florence Ethel Burritt. The following programme was given: Piano solo, Miss Clara Wolter; invocation, Rev. Fletcher Wharton, D.D.; violin solo, Miss May Walker; address, Rev. M. A. Mathews, D.D.; address, Rev. E. M. Randall, D.D.; soprano solo, Mrs. G. A. Edmunds; address to graduates, Park Weed Willis, M.D.; presentation of candidates, T. S. Lippy; presentation of diplomas and medals, Rev. Fletcher Wharton, M.D. Preceding the exercises the intermediate class entertained the graduating class with a launch party on Lake Washington. The party chartered the launch Idylwild and crossed the lake to Bothell. In the woods camp was pitched, camp-fire built, and luncheon served.

The Seattle General Hospital, while one of the smaller institutions, with a

capacity for seventy-five patients, excels in its work many larger and better equipped institutions, both in quality and quantity. Particularly in surgery are most excellent results obtained. The institution accepts patients from all reputable physicians, yet there is a regularly appointed staff from among the foremost of the profession of the Northwest. This staff also acts as the Training-School Committee and consists of the following: Park Weed Willis, M.D., Frantz H. Coe, M.D., Lewis R. Dawson, M.D., Hiram H. Read, M.D., George B. McCulloch, M.D., Robert M. Stith, M.D., Ivar Janson, M.D., and Nevin D. Pontius, M.D. The superintendent of the hospital and Training-School is Miss Evelyn Hall, of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Hall is ably assisted by Miss May Loomis and Miss Cora Gillispie, both graduates of the Illinois Training-School. The Training-School consists of thirty-three young women of superior intelligence and high ideals. A most excellent spirit pervades the school. They are determined that the nursing profession of the "Great Northwest" shall be looked upon with pride, and that the nurses of the Training-School of the Seattle General Hospital shall assist not a little in elevating it to its highest standard.

THE commencement exercises of the Metropolitan Hospital Training-School for Nurses were held in the new Solarium, Blackwell's Island, on May 28, Dr. Walter Sands Mills, chairman of the Committee of Nursing, presiding, with Hon. James H. Tully, Commissioner Department of Public Charities, as honorary chairman. The programme included the reading of the annual report by the superintendent, addresses by the Rev. Francis Barnum, chaplain of the Metropolitan Hospital, Dr. John H. Demarest, president of the Metropolitan Medical Board, and the Rev. William T. Crocker, rector of the Church of the Epiphany; administration of Hippocratic Oath and presentation of diplomas by Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, president of the Board of Managers; presentation of prizes by the Commissioner; benediction by the Rev. Thomas Gardiner Littell, D.D., followed by a reception at the Nurses' Home. The graduates were: Martha Rutledge, Laura Patterson, Mary Hogan, Luella Johnson, Emily Wilkinson, Lucie E. Moore, Katherine Agnes Dillon, Aldine May Robert, Lulu H. Uptegrove, Gertrude Mary Ross, Eleanor Virginia Briggs, Frances Winnifred DeLong, Sara Emlyn Winter, Leuenavia Nice, Emma May Harding, Julia Delafield Clock, Mary Radford Harold, Lucca Katharine Wagner, Lillie Alberta Weaver, Bebbie Lee Gipson, Aileen Rowena Leonard, and Nellie Elizabeth Martin. The post-graduates were Lillian Elizabeth Henderson, Elizabeth A. Olwell, Virginia Fernlie Durfrey, Clara Moreland Evans, Lucy Bell Sadler, Anna B. Waters, Emily Wilkinson, Ella Johnson, Mary Hogan, Katharine Agnes Dillon, Lulu H. Uptegrove, and Eleanor Jackson. The nurses received their training in the Metropolitan Hospital and Tuberculosis Infirmary until May 17, when the following regulation was passed: "That after this date it shall be understood that the nursing in the Tuberculosis Infirmary is a privilege to be granted to pupil nurses for two weeks only, and it is in no way to be considered as a part of their regular training."

THE tenth class to graduate from the Training-School for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital of New York received their diplomas on the evening of May 12. The exercises were held in the dispensary of the hospital, and the programme was as follows: Prayer by Dr. Duffield, of the Old First Church; music by the Mendelssohn Quartette; address by Dr. Richard Cabot, of Boston. The presentation of diplomas and pins was made by Mr. Frederick Sturges, who

with a few telling remarks welcomed the graduating class into "The Order of Neighbors," which he established at the graduation of the first class, and of which their pins are an emblem. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Charles P. Foquin. For his address Dr. Cabot advocated the advanced education of nurses, saying that he considered it impossible for nurses to be too thoroughly grounded in anatomy, bacteriology, and allied subjects, holding that the more thorough their education had been, the more interesting they would find their work and the better appreciate the importance of its detail. So high does knowledge stand in Dr. Cabot's esteem that he ranks the gaining of it foremost among the pleasures of a nurse's life, for, as he truly said, the nurse who craves gratitude as a reward for her services will be very frequently disappointed; neither will those whose highest ambition is the amassing of wealth be satisfied, as no nurse can keep both a large bank account and her own self-respect. But for those who seek knowledge, every new case means something gained, if not always from the professional standpoint, at least in a deeper insight into life and character. This, with the faithful friendship every true-hearted nurse is sure to make, and the satisfaction which ever comes in forgetting one's self for the good of others, he considers will be the highest compensations for the many hardships of a nurse's life. The exercises were followed by the usual reception and dance.

On the evening of May 25 the Toledo Hospital Training-School graduated a class of fifteen nurses, the largest number since its incorporation. The exercises were held in the First Congregational Church and were largely attended by the general public as well as friends and relatives of the class. The address of the evening was given by J. Kent Hamilton. He spoke very enthusiastically of the good work done at the hospital. Diplomas were presented by Mrs. S. C. Schenck, president of the Board of Managers. The "Pin of Honor," given by Mrs. J. Gould for the highest grade of class and practical work, was awarded to Miss Iva Schwab. Miss Breese and Mrs. Mears received honorable mention. Following the exercises a reception was tendered the class in the church parlors by the Board of Managers, to which their friends were invited and a very enjoyable evening was spent. On the previous Saturday evening the Board of Managers entertained the Class of 1904 at a dinner at the Spitzer. The class consists of the following young women, who have completed a very successful course and are now ready to present themselves to the public, having been carefully prepared for the work expected of them as graduate nurses: Effie Lewis, Anna Drohen, Elma Wiesel, Jennie Newell, Daisy Elliott, Margaret Boll, Emma Stetzer, Iva Norwood, Iva Schwab, Susie Elliott, Estella Clarkson, Janet Keener, Bebbie Nutter, Bertha Mears, and Minnie Breeze.

The first commencement exercises of the Memorial Hospital Training-School for Nurses was held in the amphitheatre of the Medical College of Virginia on May 31, at eight-thirty p.m. Never before in its history had the college, which is the oldest in the South, such a brilliant assemblage. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Givens Strickler, after which Dr. Christopher Tompkins, dean of the college, gave an address of welcome and presented the diplomas to the following young women: Mattye Bransford Ballou, Katherine Bernadine Schepers, Georgie Erwin Wilson, Augusta Belle Meyer, Laura Estaline Black, Virginia Colston Flippo, Mary Moore Lurty, and Sarah Brown Roller. The Rev. Dr. W. E. Evans delivered a most pleasing address, speaking of the great field there was for women in all vocations and professions, but none so peculiarly

fitting as in the nursing profession. Dr. George Ben Johnston delivered the badges in his usually happy style, cautioning the nurses to be true to their Alma Mater and showing them the responsibility of being the first class to receive their diplomas from the Memorial Hospital. After the benediction the nurses' friends were invited to the "Home," which had been most artistically decorated by Mosmiller. The intermediates assisted in receiving the guests, while the juniors, assisted by the superintendent, Miss Van Vort, served refreshments. Music was furnished by Jardella's orchestra.

THE graduating exercises of the Jewish Hospital School for Nurses, Cincinnati, O., were held on Tuesday, June 7, at seven-thirty P.M. in the chapel of the Jewish Home for the Aged and Infirm. The chapel was artistically decorated with roses and trailing vines. After the opening prayer by the Rev. David Philipson, D.D., the annual report of the school was read by the principal, Miss Mary Hamer Greenwood. Dr. O. W. Stark delivered the address to the class, and Mr. D. J. Workum, president of the board, presented the diplomas and badges. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Louis Grossman, D.D. A reception was held immediately after the exercises, and refreshments were served on the grounds, which were everywhere softly illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The names of the graduating class were: Alice Mary Arndt, Toronto, Canada; Helen Louise Cist, Cincinnati, O.; Elizabeth Adelaide Laus, Cincinnati, O.; Constance Clarke McMechan, Port Perry, Canada; Henrietta Adele Suarez, Cleveland, O., and Grace Helen Scott, Leamington, Canada.

THE graduating exercises of the nurses' training-class of the Woman's Christian Association Hospital of Jamestown, N. Y., held on June 2, were of an exceptionally interesting character. The class was composed of Mrs. M. B. Williams, Misses Elizabeth Sharpe, Lillian E. Baskin, Ida R. Shuttleworth, Wilhelmina B. Carruthers, Florence E. Gunn, and Elsie T. McCartney.

The superintendent, Miss Christine Hall, in her report referred to the courage of her nurses as follows:

"Two years ago, when the hospital was quarantine, not a nurse showed the slightest desire to shirk her full share of duty, and when one of their own number was stricken there was not a question of who was willing to care for her, but the question did arise as to who would have the opportunity—all were willing and ready. Miss Luce, our able and efficient assistant, was the one chosen in this emergency, and her answer was clear and true."

THE annual commencement exercises of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital Training-School for Nurses of Brooklyn, N. Y., was held at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church June 2. Interesting addresses were given by Dr. Frank Van Fleet and Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker. Mrs. Adaline K. Muchmore, a member of the Class of 1893, read a paper concerning the endowment by the Training-School Alumnae of a room for sick nurses. The members of the graduating class were the Misses Jessie M. Herbert, Eugenia L. Fancher, Mildred Isabel McFarlane, Mary Jane Stutt, Louise Helen Heitman, Mary Evans Owen, Nellie R. Hamill, Anna Grace Scott, Edith Louise Burns, and Julia Charlotte Sandberg. Following the exercises a reception was tendered the nurses and their friends by the Alumnae Association.

THE graduating exercises of the Training-School of the Jewish Hospital of Philadelphia were held on Monday, May 30, at four P.M., in a tent on the hospital grounds. Addresses were made by Dr. J. Schamberg, a member of

the staff; Mr. Joseph Greenwald, chairman of the Training-School Committee, and the yearly report of the school was read by the chief nurse, Miss Louer. The diplomas and medal were awarded by the president of the association, Mr. William B. Hackenburg. The graduating class consists of the following nurses: Miss Sarah D. Poindexter, Miss Bessie Goldberg, and Miss Carrie Pollock. An informal reception was held after the exercises in the Nurses' Home, which was largely attended by the nurses' friends and older graduates of the school.

THE eleventh commencement of the Nurses' Training-School of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital was held at the hospital on June 3. Judge Joseph Buffington presented the diplomas, Dr. P. J. Eaton presented the badges, and Miss Kate Cassatt McKnight addressed the graduating class. Rev. R. W. Grange, rector of the Church of the Ascension, conducted the devotional exercises. The class consisted of the following seventeen young ladies: Sarah M. Wilson, Caroline Onsler, Ethel A. Jickling, Bertha Anchors, Clara Maud Ruffner, Stella K. Oberhelman, Angeline McCray, Jane McClelland, Jean B. Crosser, Anna M. Shomberg, Nora Mildred Seides, Marie Fitzimons, Elna F. Smitten, Jessie Purdy, Myrtle Stutchell, Vivian O. Wheelock, and Evalyn Anderson.

THE fifth annual graduating exercises of Kings County Hospital Training-School, Brooklyn, N. Y., were held in the chapel on June 16. The exercises were of the usual interesting character and the following young ladies received diplomas: Fannie Louise Allen, Margaret Brennan, Anna Gertrude Doherty, Minnie Florence Finck, Margaret Grace Johnston, Maude Nash, Cecilia O'Brien, Sarah Marena Ripley, Lucy Denison Treadway, Harriet Mary Wakefield Warner, Mary Vianna Andrews, Mary Philemena Cavanaugh, Emma Helena Detlefsen, Margaret Irene Garvey, Irma Bertha Korn, Mary Louise O'Connor, Marion Peacock, Nora Slattery, and Minnie Thompson.

THE graduating exercises of the Connecticut Training-School for Nurses of the New Haven Hospital were held on Wednesday, June 1, at eight o'clock p.m., in Gifford Chapel. Rev. Charles Ray Palmer and Leonard C. Sanford, M.D., addressed the members of the class. The following young ladies received diplomas: Janet MacLauren, Louise Stevenson, H. Bernice Ballantine, Eloise H. Bunnell, Jessie E. Hollister, Amy M. Ritter, Kate F. Fuller, Anna E. C. Karl, Ida M. Schmidt, Annie E. Kinnere, Lilla N. White, and Catharine A. Campbell. The exercises were followed by a reception from nine to eleven at the nurses' dormitory.

SWITZERLAND is to be the first country where young girls are to serve a term in the service of the State, as young men of other countries are compelled to serve in the army. The Swiss Government is seriously thinking of adopting a plan advocated by a female physician of Zurich, that all unmarried girls be compelled by the State to work one year in hospitals without any remuneration. She claims that not only would the hospitals be benefited, but that the girls themselves would get a training which would be of great value to them in after life.

THE thirteenth semi-annual graduating exercises of St. Mark's Hospital, New York, were held April 30. Dr. C. A. Van Ramdohr presided. The speakers were Dr. Carl Beck, Dr. J. Morvay-Rottenberg. Diplomas, badges of the hospital, and one hundred dollars were presented to each of the following graduates: Mildred Pullen, Mary Hackett, Kate Wishart, Rose Oliney, and Amada

Ritter. An informal reception was held after the exercises, which was largely attended by the friends of the nurses and older graduates of the school.

THE Long Island State Hospital held graduating exercises in the Amusement Hall June 23, at King's Park, N. Y. There was a demonstration by the class at two p.m. The graduates were Ellen Laura Bayley, Glenn Eyrie Ryther, Elizabeth Crilley Rich, Inez Zana Smith, Sara Anne Dougherty, Kathleen Marguerite Reddy, Margaret Anne Rickey, Mary E. M. Smith, Richard Henry Bedford, and Alger Bruce Markwick.

AT the graduating exercises of the Children's Hospital in Boston the announcement was made that in the future the preliminary instruction of the nurses would be undertaken for a period of four months by Simmons College. This represents an advance over the present system as it at present exists and will be of interest to all persons interested in trained nursing.

THE Passaic General Hospital graduated the following nurses on June 14: Eleanor Maria O'Neill, Jennie Van Blarcom, Margaret Lock Cochran, and Nellie Kirk. The graduating exercises were held at the hospital building, followed by a small reception at the Nurses' Home.

PERSONAL

MISS M. EUGENIE HIBBARD has been appointed head of the corps of nurses stationed by the United States government along the line of the Panama Canal and sailed June 21 from New York. Miss Hibbard was formerly superintendent of the Grace Hospital Training-School for Nurses, Detroit. She was in charge of the nurses at the Jacksonville camp during the Spanish-American War and was transferred thence to Washington. During the Boer War she was at the head of the American nurses who went on the Maine to South Africa. She was later at the head of a government training-school for nurses which she established in Cuba and remained there until the United States withdrew from the island. Miss Hibbard took two nurses with her—more to follow if needed. Those wishing to engage in this work should apply to Colonel W. C. Gorgas, Chief Surgeon Isthmian Canal Commission, Panama, Panama Republic.

DURING the absence of the superintendent of Bellevue and the allied hospitals of Gouverneur, Harlem, and Fordham in New York City for an indefinite vacation because of ill-health, Miss Jane A. Delano, superintendent of the Training-Schools, was left in charge of both departments, the hospitals and nursing. This is the first time that Bellevue has ever been even temporarily in charge of a woman.

MISS MARGARET SUTHERLAND, of the Class of 1899, Toronto General Hospital, has resigned the position of night superintendent, which she has held for the last two years, and has been succeeded by Miss Bessie Dickens, of the Class of 1904. Miss Sutherland was given a reception before leaving the hospital and was presented with an address and a handsome pearl ring.

MISS E. B. BARWICK, registrar of the Johns Hopkins Nurses' Club, upon leaving for a three-months' vacation was presented with a purse of one hundred and sixty dollars by the nurses who are or have at some time been members of the Johns Hopkins Registry in grateful appreciation of her untiring energy.

MISS GRACE B. ELLIS, a graduate of the Faxton Hospital, Utica, N. Y., has been appointed superintendent of the Cooley Dickinson Hospital at Northampton, Mass. Miss Harriet Davenport, of Waterville, also a graduate of the Faxton Hospital, has accepted the position as assistant to Miss Ellis.

MISS MARGUERITE CLANCY, of the Class of 1904 of Lebanon Hospital Training-School, has accepted a position as nurse in charge of operating-room at the Woman's and Children's Hospital, Syracuse, N. Y., where Miss Mary E. Mac-Donald, of Bellevue Training-School, is superintendent.

MISS ADELAIDE BROOKS, City Hospital graduate, Rochester, N. Y., will assume charge of the nursing at the new hospital at Canandaigua, N. Y. Graduates are to be employed until the development of the hospital justifies the organization of a training-school.

MISS HELEN SCOTT HAY, Illinois Training-School, who for a number of years was in charge of the nursing at the great County Hospital for the Insane at Dunning, Ill., is now making her home in Pasadena, Cal., where there are a number of Illinois nurses.

MISS E. A. PARKER has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Homeopathic Hospital, Rochester, and is succeeded by Miss Helen Baleum, a member of the last class to graduate from the Course in Hospital Economics, Teachers College, New York.

MISS SHIELDS has resigned as superintendent of nurses of the Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and sailed for Europe July 2. On her return she will hold the position of chief nurse at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

MISS LILY J. PATTE, a graduate of S. R. Smith Infirmary, Staten Island, N. Y., Class of 1901, has resigned her position as superintendent of the Barlow Sanatorium, Los Angeles, Cal. Miss Caroline Bentley, of the same class, succeeds her.

THE Log Cabin Settlement in the Kentucky Mountains is in great need of a resident nurse imbued with the true settlement idea. A salary of forty dollars per month is offered; the cost of living two dollars and fifty cents per week.

MISS M. G. FAY has resigned as superintendent of the John Sealy Hospital, Galveston, Tex., and has been succeeded by Miss M. M. Taylor. Miss Fay resigned to accept the position as superintendent of the Germantown Hospital, Pa.

MISS M. E. RONICK, graduate of the New York Hospital, of the Class of 1882, is again in charge as matron of the Belknap Summer Home for Children at Far Rockaway, with Miss Frederick, of the same school, as assistant matron.

MISS ELIZABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL has resigned her position as superintendent of the infirmary at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and returns to her home in Canada. Her address is Gagetown, New Brunswick.

MISS VERA SCARLET, of the Class of 1903, Toronto General Hospital School for Nurses, has been appointed night superintendent of the General Hospital, Brandon, N. W. T. Her duties commenced June 1.

MISS ALICE L. TWITCHELL, for many years the superintendent of Smith Infirmary, L. I., has accepted the position of supervisor at Sanford Hall, L. I., a large private hospital for nervous diseases.

MISS MILDRED GREY, of the Class of 1904, Toronto General Hospital, has been appointed head nurse at the Home for Incurables, Toronto, in place of Miss Albion, resigned.

MRS. L. W. THURMAN, principal of the Training-School of the City Hospital, Cleveland, is spending July and August with a sister at the Hotel Spaulding, Duluth, Minn.

MISS ELIZABETH MILSPAUGH resigned as principal of the Training-School of the Nichols Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich., on June 1, and is now in Evanston, Ill.

MISS M. E. P. DAVIS, for three years and a half superintendent of the Training-School and matron of the Boston Insane Hospital, has resigned, to take effect July 17.

MISS ANNIE L. FLETCHER, Massachusetts General Hospital, sailed for Germany in May, to remain four months in that country and England.

MISS ROBINA STEWART, of the Class of 1904, has been appointed operating-room nurse of the Toronto General Hospital.

MISS CARRIE ROSS, of the Class of 1900, is ill with typhoid fever in the General Hospital, Toronto.



THE TREATMENT OF OBESITY.—P. Greco gives in the *Rivista Critica di Clinica Medica* the following rules for the treatment of obesity: He considers obesity to be the result of an excess of ingesta or of a derangement of the metabolism of the body. The clinician must first ascertain the cause of the accumulation of fat, then regulate the income and outgo so that they are equalized, and combat the morbid effects of the condition. As a general rule, the liquids taken at meals should be reduced, and liquids taken two hours after the meal. Some cases, however, do not get along well with this reduction of fluids, but gastric, intestinal, and renal symptoms ensue. In cases in which the urine is habitually concentrated and has deposits of urates or uric acid, a dry diet is not well borne. In such cases it is best to allow frequent small meals, four or five in the twenty-four hours, with liquids taken two hours after each meal. The diet is reduced until the weight of the patient falls to the desired figure, and then kept at the requisite amount to maintain a normal weight and prevent a renewed increase. There should be a great increase in muscular activity by walking, riding, cycling, sports, or gymnastics. General and local massage, when the abdomen is enlarged, is very useful. Hydrotherapeutic measures, cold and heat, are important, as well as carbonic acid gas baths. Patients should sleep very moderately, and should not do excessive mental work. Inhalations of oxygen may be used with advantage. The author does not advocate the use of purgatives, alkalies, or other drugs in reducing weight, except as the conditions of health would naturally demand them, as in case of the need of laxatives, iron in anemic and alkalies in gouty cases.

THE GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS

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THE Hartford Branch of the Guild of St. Barnabas held its March meeting on the afternoon of Friday, the 18th day of the month, at Christ Church Parish-House, with a very good attendance. The service, beginning at three o'clock, was conducted in the chapel by the chaplain of the guild, the Rev. Dr. Hart, and the Rev. James Goodwin, one of the priests-associate and rector of the parish. The business meeting and social hour following the service were held in the rooms of the Girls' Friendly Society of Christ Church, on Church Street. There was the usual five-minutes' reading about the work being done by nurses in the mission field, work in Alaska being chosen for the subject on this occasion. The secretary read an interesting letter she had received from one of our nurses, Miss Mayes, who was on duty in the hospital in Baltimore which was burned in the recent fire. Matters of local importance and interest took up a good share of the time, and discussions lasted through the social hour, while cake and coffee were being served. Owing largely to a very busy season, the attendance at the meeting in April at Trinity Parish-House was very small, and it was decided to depart from the regular routine and spend the evening in informal discussions and social intercourse, which proved both profitable and entertaining, but much regret was felt that so few were present. On the afternoon of Wednesday, May 24, a goodly number of nurses and associates of the Hartford Branch met at the Memorial Parish-House of the Church of the Good Shepherd. The business meeting was called to order at three-fifteen. The secretary commenced proceedings by reading letters from Mrs. Howe, our general secretary, and Miss Jack, our general treasurer. Arrangements were made for our annual meeting and social gathering, which will be held on June 11 at the nurses' club-house, 90 Buckingham Street. Miss Beach read a letter received from Miss Naomi Gibbons, announcing her safe arrival in England, and expressing much appreciation for the assistance of the guild, which made it possible for her to return to her home and friends. Much business was transacted during the hour, the results of which will be reported in our next letter. At four-fifteen all adjourned to the church. At the service, conducted by the chaplain, Dr. Hart, three associates were admitted, Miss Lee, of Washington Street; Miss Mabel Johnson, of Elm Street, and Miss Mary Bulkley, of Asylum Avenue.

BOSTON.—The Boston Branch of St. Barnabas Guild held its May meeting at St. Stephen's Parish-House on the evening of Wednesday, the 25th. This was the annual business meeting, so that it was unfortunate more nurses were not able to be present. We had about thirty members. Mr. Kimball presided, our chaplain being absent on account of illness. A report from the Bee showed that we

accomplished something this winter and were able to send boxes of clothes to Miss Murray, White Rock, Utah, and to Miss Wovels at Circle City, Alaska. The beautiful ciborium given to St. Stephen's in memory of Mrs. Sprague was shown to the members, and the surplus sum on hand after its purchase we voted to send Bishop Brent for his missions, as Mrs. Sprague was especially interested in that work. The secretary of the Sick Relief Association made a very satisfactory report, stating that three hundred and six dollars had been paid out during the past year, three full benefits being included in that sum. This branch of the guild has gained thirty-five members during the year, but so many for various reasons have been obliged to drop out that we are left with an increase of only eight. The Executive Committee was re-elected, with Miss Temple and Mrs. Whiteside to fill vacancies which had occurred. The delegates for the Annual Council, which meets in Boston on October 3 and 4, were elected as follows: Associate member, Mrs. Davis; active alternate, Miss Fenno; working member, Miss Macartney; alternate, Miss Morris. After much discussion of the subject a committee was formed, with Miss Jack as chairman, to see that the guild is officially represented at the convention of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions to be held in this city in October. Our annual festival will be held on the evening of June 11 at St. Stephen's, when we hope to meet as many of our members as possible.

ORANGE, N. J.—A fine day insured a good attendance at the meeting held on Thursday, May 26, at St. Andrew's Church, South Orange. The rector, the Rev. Charles Pardee, took "Whitsuntide: the Gifts and Fruits of the Holy Spirit," as the subject of his address. The business meeting was held in the parish room. An excellent report was given by Miss B. Drude on the working of the anti-tubercular crusade. It is proposed to employ a special nurse for the care of tubercular patients in their own homes. The various charitable institutions, as well as the public in general, are already taking their parts in aiding these cases, and the nurses now propose to raise the means to employ a nurse at a moderate rate of remuneration for a year at least. That there should be no delay in beginning this needful work, one hundred dollars was voted from the treasury. The balance will be raised by the Alumnae Association and the guild members respectively. Miss Sarah Coomber has accepted the matronship of the "Fresh Air Home" this year; the success of the undertaking is thereby greatly assured. Guild nurses will again volunteer their services for one week each during the season. A committee was appointed to nominate officers at the annual meeting. The Committee on the Pension Fund announced that they hoped a large number of nurses would take the Fall River boat going to Boston on Sunday evening, October 2, that a general discussion may take place in an informal talk before the special committees meet, that the one vital object of the scheme may be realized, and the best possible means of gaining the end may be arrived at, which is a provision for the nurse when her working days are done. Refreshments were served during the pleasant social time that followed.



OFFICIAL REPORTS OF SOCIETIES

IN CHARGE OF
MARY E. THORNTON
120 East Thirty-first Street, New York City



[We must ask contributors to this department to make their reports as concise as possible, omitting all mention of regular routine business, and stating such facts as are of special interest to absent members or to the profession at large. The JOURNAL has already increased its regular reading pages from sixty-four to eighty, and it must keep within these limits. In order to do this all of the departments are being condensed to make room for our constantly increasing items of interest.—Ed.]

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

[Mrs. BEDFORD FENWICK's report of the Nursing Section of the International Congress of Women in Berlin is copied in full from the *British Journal of Nursing*, and is followed by Miss Dock's official report of the meeting of the International Council of Nurses on the following day. As a matter of history these reports should be carefully studied and preserved.—Ed.]

THE NURSING SECTION.

THURSDAY morning, June 16, was the nurses' day in the congress. Nurses were present from Germany, England, Ireland, the United States of America, France, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, and other countries, and the interest was keen throughout.

The chair was taken by Frau Elisabeth Krukenberg, who presided with great dignity and charm, and who was supported on the platform by the speakers: Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, England; Miss L. L. Dock, Miss Goodrich, and Miss Maud Banfield, United States; Schwester Agnes Karll, Berlin; Signora Bice Cammeo, Italy; Madame Alphen Salvador, France, and Dr. Ellen Sandelin, Sweden; and among others who took part in the discussion, Miss Isla Stewart, England; Frau Emmy von Gordon, Frau Thusnelda Arndt, Lilli Baroneess von Bistramp, and Frau Oberin Becker, Germany; and Miss Mary E. Thornton, United States; also by Miss Mollett, Mrs. Alfred Booth, and others.

In the course of her opening remarks the chairman referred to the unsatisfactory condition of nursing in Germany before 1870. Until that time there were only two classes of nurses—those connected with religious orders and uneducated assistants. Thus, for a cultivated girl to become a nurse it was necessary for her to enter a community.

In 1870 the Empress Augusta instituted the Red Cross Societies. These were secular organizations which, for the first time, offered opportunities to educated women to enter the profession of nursing, primarily with the object of providing skilled nursing in time of war. In addition to the Red Cross were the Johanniter, who rendered gratuitous nursing service also in time of war and only exceptionally in time of peace. The Red Cross nurses, on the contrary, worked continuously. Thus with the establishment of the Red Cross societies the idea that nursing was only to be performed for a

heavenly reward came to an end. Nursing became recognized as a secular means of livelihood for women, but even in Red Cross organization the old ecclesiastical forms were incorporated.

Nurses entering the Red Cross Society were required to separate from their relatives and to yield unquestioning obedience. These demands made the discipline enforced very severe, and it was no wonder that educated girls hesitated to enter the profession of nursing. In early times this want of education was not so much felt, but soon doctors began to require more intelligent comprehension from their assistants. Their success or failure often depended on the efficiency of the nurse. Continuing, the speaker said: "Foreign countries have long since recognized the nurse with a diploma. In Germany there is complete arbitrariness on this point. Capacity and incapacity cannot be distinguished. What we think is required for training, Fraulein Karll, president of the German Nurses' Association, will tell us. There is a great need of educated girls to take up this work, and our doctors, I repeat, are often quite helpless when the nurse fails in her work. We want women to give themselves to this work with whole-hearted will, and with the devotion of their whole personality."

"In conclusion, let me say that we thank our foreign sisters, who are far ahead of us in this matter, for their visit to us, and for this opportunity of intercourse with them. May our common work bring blessing to those who, suffering and helpless, need the sisters' help."

The chairman then called upon Mrs. Bedford Fenwick to read the opening paper on "Nursing as a Profession for Women from an Educational, Economic, and Social Aspect."

Mrs. Fenwick said that no trained nurse could stand upon German soil without recalling that it was in this country that the foundations of the modern system of nursing were laid; it was not necessary to remind the present audience that it was in this land that Frederica Fliedner, animated by the love of her kind, and the faith which removes mountains, accomplished in her short span of life the great work the beneficence of which has extended to our own day. It was at Kaiserswerth that Elizabeth Fry and Florence Nightingale studied the principles of nursing and adapted them to the needs of our own country, which in its turn handed them on to the great American Republic; thus wherever nursing existed as a skilled profession for women the name of Frederica Fliedner must be held in honor and veneration.

As an advocate for the organization of nursing as a profession for cultured women, Mrs. Fenwick claimed that the woman who entered the training-school should possess high mental, moral, and physical qualifications, and that it was the duty of the training-school to provide its pupils with a thorough education in nursing, which, to be efficient, must comprise a scientific knowledge of the principles upon which that education was founded. It was believed by those who have carefully considered the question that nursing education in the future can only be properly systematized by an act of Parliament, which would form a Central Nursing Council empowered to define and enforce a minimum and uniform curriculum of nursing education, to appoint examiners, and to confer a recognized qualification in nursing upon those who attain to the required standard, which would maintain a public register of the nurses so qualified, and would possess the power to remove from that register the name of any nurse who had proved herself unworthy of professional trust.

Mrs. Fenwick said it appeared probable that in the future the course of nursing education would be organized in three main divisions. For example,

there would be preliminary training-schools, where the theoretical principles underlying the practice of nursing would be taught; the next and most important step in the education of a nurse would be practical instruction in hospital wards under qualified teachers for a period of three years; and, finally, to qualify women to fill administrative posts, post-graduate courses would undoubtedly be required in the art of teaching and in the superintendence of training-schools for nurses and hospitals. The cost of such a curriculum must be provided in part by the pupil, and, as the education of the trained nurse was of national importance and usefulness, assistance from the State and from the public might legitimately be expected. The speaker touched briefly on the industrial aspect of the question, and pointed out that the present lack of organization is cruelly unjust to well-trained nurses, who compete on equal terms with untrained and half-trained women, who assume their title and uniform, at maximum fees. She also said that it was significant of the importance of the trained nurse as a factor in modern civilization that her services are called for in every direction—in hospitals, infirmaries, schools, and asylums for the insane, in the homes of the rich and the poor, in the care of sailors and soldiers at home, abroad, and in India, and in every colony of the Empire; and in her plea for the better education and organization of nursing she said that events now passing before us show that the nations were awakening to the need of greater efficiency in labor of all kinds, and that the brain-power of a nation was a priceless asset and demanded all the help and encouragement that the national wealth could give it.

Miss L. L. Dock, honorary secretary of the International Council of Nurses, gave a short sketch of the rise and progress of the nursing profession in the United States of America, which, resting on a basis of special education, with practice in hospital wards, and attested by a diploma or certificate, was established in America in 1872-73. She showed that in the New York Hospital, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, lectures were given to nurses, and in the middle of the nineteenth century, after the entrance of women into medicine, isolated attempts were made for better-taught nursing services, but that this movement did not develop until Florence Nightingale—who in her turn gained her knowledge under Frau and Pastor Fiedner at Kaiserswerth—had taught English-speaking people how to establish training-schools.

In America, however, an important modification of the personal relation of the nurse to her hospital and school was introduced, the authorities in no way controlling the nurse after she had finished her hospital course and received her certificate. Neither have nurses in America ever been a source of pecuniary profit to the hospital after receiving their certificate. To this complete freedom of American nurses the speaker attributed their advance in organization. She then entered at some detail into educational problems, and the chaos and economic injustice which was threatened so long as each school was a law to itself. Consequently the whole united strength of the profession had been bent towards securing such legislation in regard to nursing as regulates other special forms of education, with the result that the State associations of nurses had succeeded in laying the foundation of a minimum standard of nursing education, fixed by State examinations, with Examining Boards of nurses, in five States, and were working to the same end in a number of others.

Madame Alphen Salvador described the foundation in Paris, five years ago, of the Professional School of Assistance to the Sick. She alluded to the admirable training of nurses in England, and the knowledge and tenderness

with which they performed their work. It was, she said, to create an honorable career for women, and to provide the sick with skilled care, that the School of Assistance to the Sick had been founded, the object of which was to extend its service not only to Paris, but to the whole of France.

→ Sister Agnes Karil, the president of the German Nurses' Association, in a paper on "The Future Training of the German Nurse," said that there was hardly a profession in which the personality, character, and talent of the individual were of so great importance as in the profession of nursing, because in no other was human material so continuously acted upon. She showed how in Germany the earliest attempts at nursing were under clerical direction, and that, therefore, it was only during the last few decades that the necessity for special professional training had been recognized.

Religion, as the fountain of the indispensable patience and devotion, would be for all time the strongest pillar of a profession which made such high demands upon its members, but this did not obviate the necessity for special professional training.

As the rapid development of culture generally during the last decade caused great increase in medical science, the demand grew for a school of nurses to assist the doctors. Again, the experience of the wars of the last decade, contemporary with the most important advances of surgery, made a considerable change in the conception of nursing. The necessity for the further training of nurses was soon perceived, and many eminent medical men regarded it as a honor to do their best to further the movement.

Some of the best books of instruction came out at this time. Unfortunately, the interest of the medical world in trained nursing seemed since then to have greatly declined.

After the war of 1870 excellent training began to be developed in the Mother-Houses of the Red Cross, but the need for trained nursing grew so enormously that, unfortunately, the training was impaired to meet pressing needs. As personality and natural talent are such important factors in nursing, women who appeared specially suitable were at first put to quite responsible work with little or no technical training, and were soon irresistibly forced further on.

To outsiders this lack of thorough training appeared unimportant, because in no other profession could such valuable knowledge and experience in practical work be acquired by those possessing talent and application by the assistance of medical men. Yet these nurses, deceived as to the necessary amount of training, were conscious of their deficiency in technical knowledge.

At the present time in Germany both the length of training and the methods of nursing education varied very greatly, but a movement was now on foot for the State regulation of training, and the speaker therefore insisted on the importance of a clear knowledge of the best training attainable. One point of importance which she emphasized was that, as nursing education could never be regarded as complete, post-graduate courses of instruction should be continually held, which might well be founded on the model of the German military sanitary arrangements, which provide, after the foundation training has been received, regular continuation lessons not only for the doctors, but also for the orderlies as long as they are serving with the colors. The speaker concluded by saying that it was the firm hope of German nurses that the government would take measures to lay a firm foundation upon which they

themselves could build further, until ultimately the goal of efficiency was attained.

Miss Goodrich, superintendent of the Training-School for Nurses, New York Hospital, said: "Madam president, and ladies of the congress, it is with reverent affection we return to the Fatherland, the birthplace of our profession, in this year of our Lord 1904, to place before you the records you desire of our progress and standing in the United States." The speaker then gave statistics, obtainable from the Board of Education in Washington, concerning the training-schools for nurses, and showed that, while in 1881-82 there were but sixteen such schools, these having courses not exceeding two years, and established in but few States, in 1900-01 over four hundred and thirty schools were reported, two hundred and forty-eight having a two-years' course, one hundred and thirty-five a three-years' course, and representing nearly every State from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

But, phenomenal as was this increase, it was not the greatest evidence of advance. An ever-increasing appreciation of the power of organization led first to the formation of individual alumnae associations, which within a few years developed into a National Associated Alumnae "to strengthen the union of nursing organizations, to elevate nursing education, to promote ethical standards in all the relations of the nursing profession." The same year that saw the formation of the National Associated Alumnae witnessed the formation also of the American Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools. Through the efforts of a few of its members, as is the history of all reform movements, the necessity of preliminary theoretical instruction had been so successfully demonstrated that not only had many hospitals adopted the system, but at least three technical schools in large cities had arranged very satisfactory courses. It was due also to this association that the training of women as executives to take charge of all departments was being met by the course in hospital economics at the Teachers College of Columbia University, New York. The efforts of the association to raise educational standards, suggesting as a means better and paid instruction, shorter hours, and even tuition fees, had seen such measures adopted in thirty schools. The trend of the efforts of the alumnae societies was ever to uniformity, and, in helping to attain this THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, a magazine established and maintained by certain representative women, and serving as the official organ of these associations, had been of inestimable value by keeping these societies, so widely separated by the vast area of territories, in harmonious and intelligent touch. The speaker then described how these two associations, whose interests are so closely allied, united to form the American Federation of Nurses, through which American nurses had become affiliated with their National Council of Women.

Such associations as these had become mighty bulwarks of the profession. It was the knowledge born of their counsels, and the strength of their union, that made their presentation of the State bills so intelligent and forceful as to carry conviction as to the nurses' ability to be their own examiners and make their own educational standards.

Miss Goodrich referred to the value of the work done by the Nurses' Settlement in New York, now recognized and employed by the Board of Health, and of their work under the School Board.

Thus from the day when Florence Nightingale, eager to master the first systematized course for nurses, betook herself to the little town of Kaiserswerth the march of progress had never ceased. To that woman of keen intellect

and rare executive ability it was but a single step from the simple ministrant to the sick to an acknowledged authority on hospital construction, organization, and administration; and those of her disciples sent to sow the seeds of this new profession in the fertile soil of a young and ambitious country were to witness a development almost as marvellous—a development which, in enlarging the sphere of woman's usefulness, called for all the highest attributes of womanhood, and which, having opened the door into the realm of science and sociology, necessitated a continual raising of educational standards.

Signorina Bice Cammeo next presented a paper on the care of the sick in Italy, and said that at present the reform of nursing had been but little taken up by Italian women. As in other Roman Catholic countries, the care of the sick in Italy was mainly in the hands of the religious orders, which did not regard their task as a professional one, requiring, like all other professions, a course of special study, but as one of the seven works of mercy. In Italy, therefore, only a few of the hospitals had a staff of lay nurses, the others being nursed by religious orders. Nevertheless, the introduction of modern principles of nursing has begun. At Rome, through the efforts of Madame Anna Celli, there has been established for three years a course of theoretical and practical instruction in nursing with the object of teaching young girls how to care for the sick. The first year two pupils entered for this course, the following year thirty-nine, and the third year thirty-three, and these girls had found that they could become nurses without loss of dignity or status. Much, however, still remained to be done. There was the opposition of the religious orders, and of the government, which possessed the confidence of the directors of hospitals. It was a sad fact that the directors of many hospitals did not yet recognize the necessity for better nursing conditions or the advantages they themselves would gain by their enforcement. However, said the speaker, the world was progressing, and of late years many reforms had been accomplished in Italian hospitals. Thus there was ground for hope that even in the direction of nursing reform the note of progress would soon be sounded.

Miss Maud Banfield, superintendent of the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, said that with regard to the condition of nursing in America she had little of value to add to what had been so well said by previous speakers. She would like, however, to lay emphasis on the fact that in all the States, with one exception, in which State registration had become law the Examining Boards were composed of nurses, and this entailed the training of examiners.

One great benefit of the public movement for the registration of nurses had been to bring home to the public how the nursing question affected them. Rich or poor, all must be ill, and all must die some day, and it was well, therefore, that the necessity for efficient nursing, and their personal interest in it, should be brought home to them.

In the States such opposition as there had been to registration had come from the correspondence schools—there was one in Pennsylvania, for instance, which professed to teach nursing in a course of theoretical lectures extending over a period of ten weeks for a fee of twenty dollars—and also from schools which gave very little instruction, and that on one subject only.

Referring to the post-graduate course at Teachers College, Miss Banfield said it was of special and increasing importance, affording, as it did, instruction to trained nurses in executive duties before they undertook the responsibility of discharging them.

Dr. Ellen Sandelin (Sweden) said that the first attempt made in Sweden

to form a nursing organization was in the year 1849, when a Society of Deaconesses was inaugurated, which established a hospital in which pupils were received for practical instruction and training in nursing duties.

From this small beginning the movement widely extended. At first only practical teaching was given, but since the year 1890 theory also had been taught. The course in theoretical instruction lasted six months, and included the underlying principles of medicine and surgery, elementary anatomy, physiology and hygiene, and also instruction in nursing.

Deaconesses severing their connection with the institution were required to send in their resignation and to state their reasons for resigning in writing. Three-months' notice was required.

Upon the Red Cross Society in Sweden (which was founded in 1860) devolved also the duty of training nurses in time of peace. The period of training was twelve months, six months being spent in Stockholm and six at Upsala. After this a six-months' service must be given as a probationary sister, either in a Red Cross or another hospital. If this was satisfactorily passed through, the sister was then required to enter the Red Cross service and to sign a contract to serve in time of war. She must then serve for two years either in a hospital or as a private nurse. Queen Sophia, the Consort of the King, who herself has suffered severe illness, in 1884 dedicated a home for nurses, to which in the following year hospital wards were added. These two institutions were subsequently enlarged, and became the stately Sophia Hospital.

On entering this institution the pupil pays one hundred crowns and promises to remain for three years. She receives theoretical and practical instruction during the first half-year at the Sophia Hospital, and afterwards in the various divisions of the Seraphinnen hospitals. After a year and a-half those pupils who have passed a good examination are accepted as probationary sisters. After another half-year's work they gain a testimonial, but for another year they are still bound by contract to the Sophia Home.

When trained, these nurses receive two hundred and fifty crowns yearly. They are bound to the Home by a contract, which is entered into after the first three years have elapsed. Sisters, probationary sisters, and pupils live in the Sophia Home for Nurses, where they receive board, lodging, and uniform. In conclusion, the speaker expressed her conviction that the adequate training of nurses was a matter of incalculable importance to medical practitioners, as the recovery of a patient frequently depended upon the careful and intelligent fulfilment of their instructions.

THE DISCUSSION.

Among those who took part in the discussion were Frau Emmy von Gordon, Miss Isla Stewart, Miss Mary E. Thornton (secretary of the Nurses' National Associated Alumnae of the United States), Lilli Baroneess von Bistram, Frau Oberin Becker, Frau Thusnelda Arndt, Frau Schoman Cassel, Professor Zimmer, and Dr. Israel.

Miss Mary E. Thornton said: "Madam chairman and honorable members of the International Council of Women of the land of Kaiserswerth, in the very instructive papers so ably presented by the members from Germany, England, Italy, Sweden, France, and America we have been shown the cornerstone and capital—the past and present, with a glimpse of the future—of nursing." As a worker in the bricks and mortar of the American Federation of Nurses the speaker asked permission to explain some of the constructive work

accomplished to those who were yet busy with laying the foundations, if not actually with choosing their claim. She then briefly explained the origin and formation of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States in 1893, which, at first including a few hundred names, had steadily grown until now it included many societies, and had a membership of over five thousand; the foundation in 1900 of *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*, edited for some time by nurses more than busy in their several spheres; and, finally, the formation of the American Federation in 1901, and the entry of trained nurses into various branches of sanitary and other work.

She concluded by saying: "To read all this seems simple, yet many here will know what it has cost, and how too few have been obliged to go on carrying out the work while a large majority remain inert. To those of you who have the work before you I would say, Rally round your leaders, have no isolated central figures, but close in, act as one woman, and, in the words of the old Eton song, 'row, row together.' Strive to recognize the sincere in that which is in your midst while it is yet here; pillows of immortelles are of doubtful compensation after a lifetime of misunderstanding and lack of support."

Frau Oberin Becker presented a paper in which she advocated that all girls of the better classes should receive a year's instruction in nursing, even if they did not intend to adopt nursing as a profession. In the past ten years about sixteen hundred girls had offered themselves for this year of instruction at her initiation, and she had no difficulty in placing two hundred pupils annually in the seminars, or town hospitals serving as training-schools, under the superintendence of a matron. Whether they subsequently continued the work or no, such an experience was an excellent one, and pupils often returned to state how valuable they had found it in after-life.

Frau Thusnelda Arndt expressed the opinion that the Free Sisterhood—that is, the organization of German nurses associated together outside the religious orders—was injurious, and that the earnest, hard-working nurse was in danger of degenerating professionally, physically, and morally, and, further, of injuring her health, because she desired to earn money in as short a time as possible. This was at the root of the Free Sisterhood movement. The nursing profession was not, and must not be, a business to get money by. She maintained that nurses should be women who dedicated themselves to the service of humanity from a sincere love of their kind. Only an organized sisterhood could give a nurse the standing which she needed; she could never attain it in a society founded on a pecuniary basis. The speaker said that she herself had the pleasure of holding the position of president of an organized Red Cross Sisterhood. The nurses had constant practice in hospital work, and were also educated to enjoy what was good and beautiful. Her whole effort was not only to perfect the nurses practically, but spiritually. Old-age pensions and invalid insurance were also arranged for them.

Professor Zimmer strenuously advocated the right of the Free Sisters to organize on professional lines outside religious sisterhoods, and

Dr. Israel, in an able and liberal-minded speech, said it was absurd that nurses, if they wished to do so, should not be allowed to take their own fees, and determine their own conditions of labor. He strongly supported the Free Sisterhood movement.

Frau Schoman Cassel argued that, as no instruction in nursing methods could be final, a training of six months was quite sufficient in which to learn general principles.

Miss Isla Stewart, matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and president of the Matrons' Council, Great Britain, said that she thought the right of nurses to absolute freedom, after their training was complete, to take up any branch of work which they desired, and to determine the conditions under which they would work, were points which could not be too strongly insisted upon. It was because these conditions were prevalent in the United States that nurses there had gone ahead. In England also, when certificated nurses associated themselves together outside their schools, they speedily made a standard for themselves. The ultimate result of this would be the definition of a minimum standard of nursing education by State authority and the registration of those who attained it.

The members of the congress then dispersed, the general opinion expressed being that the Nursing Session had proved most interesting and instructive.

LUNCH.

At the close of the session a delightful little impromptu lunch took place at the suggestion of Fraulein Karll, the president of the German Nurses' Association. About twenty-six members sat down with Dr. Zimmer (a pastor with advanced views concerning nurses), also Frau Krukenberg, who is the widow of a doctor and much interested in the nursing organization. Four nations were represented—England, America, Germany, and Sweden; for three nurses from Sweden, inspired by what they had read in the *British Journal of Nursing*, had come to hear all about the progress of nurses in other lands.

Such meetings must necessarily help to draw us closer in the bonds of friendship, for as we get to know each other better, so we shall learn to help each other more, and what can do that so well or so naturally as these informal meetings, where there is no fear of president's bell or duty hours? After lunch several snapshots were taken by an enterprising nurse, and then those present separated to go to the many receptions arranged for their enjoyment by the hospitable people of Berlin.

PAPERS OF INTEREST TO NURSES

Other papers of considerable nursing interest in the congress were those read in the Social Section (1) by Frau Hertha v. Sprung, describing the nursing of the sick poor in Austria. The speaker showed how in some districts organization was on modern lines, while to others this term could not be applied. There is for the most part an absence of centralization, and the bureaucratic spirit of the Poor Law officials does not further its promotion.

Various religious bodies in Austria carry on important work. The Jews are especially active in Galicia and Roman Catholics throughout the Empire. Catholic orders and congregations are very important factors in the nursing of the sick, but apparently the care exhibited for the health of the sick members of the community is not extended to those who nurse them. It is said that overwork is the cause of the early death of many valuable workers. Up to the age of thirty the average death-rate of these devoted sisters is fifty per cent. Tuberculosis is the cause of no less than seventy-five per cent. of the deaths. It is appalling to learn that the average age of these nuns does not exceed thirty-six years.

Time failed the speaker to tell of all she would have liked to say on convalescent homes for children on the beautiful slopes of the Wiener Wald; of public kitchens, considered unequalled in excellence; of various grand charitable

institutions in process of erection; of asylums for the insane for one thousand and an almshouse for four thousand people, a perfect town amidst most charming scenery; of an educational institution for one thousand weak-minded children, and much more that gives good promise for the future.

(2) Frau Alice Bensheimer read a most excellent paper on the organization of the Baden women's associations for the relief of the poor, which fall into four groups:

1. The advancement of education and business capacity of women.
2. The care of children in relation to health and education.
3. The nursing of the sick.
4. Active benevolence and the nursing of the poor.

These are in touch with one another through a central organization under the presidency of the Grand Duchess. There is consequently no overlapping, and help can be afforded by one association to another in times of special stress.

THE CLOSE OF THE CONGRESS.

The congress closed on Saturday afternoon, when the principles and objects of the Woman's Movement were ably summed up by Frau Marie Stritt, Mrs. Perkins Gilman, and Fraulein Helene Lange.

The last words were spoken by Town Councillor Münsterberg. He remarked that all the speakers had emphasized the effect that the congress had had, and would have, on women. He wished to bring forward the fact that men had been affected by it and what effect it had on them. He spoke as chairman of a department that had to work much with women and knew their value. He had been deeply affected by this universal and unusual demonstration, which had shown what women could do when they held together. They had proffered to all an enormous amount of material, and those who had been accustomed to scientific work must allow that the material had been excellently divided. The speeches had certainly not all been equally valuable, but always to the purpose and without phrases.

He had been most struck by the differentiating note between men and women that had been shown. While the man was satisfied with purely material explanations, women were animated in addition by a deeply spiritual feeling that could not fail to make an impression. One felt that the common basis of the meetings had been the desire of the women to give their whole strength for the common good of the community. They had turned to their foes, their friends, and to those who were indifferent. All three would strengthen their cause; they would fight their foes, and arouse the lukewarm. He himself had found in his public relations with women that their work was not the same as that of men, though equal in value. Love and Motherhood were the characteristic features of womanhood. But man no longer required only passive, but also aiding love from woman. To-day the wise woman who knew life was prized; she alone could educate her children. Whilst man in his efforts started from a technical point, she started from a spiritual one. The ideal goal and the highest morality, about which so much had been said here, and which should be roused in man, exists where man has the highest respect for woman. He himself was only a single fighter for this good cause, but other men would soon join to help women in the fight against evil and sin.

THE RECEPTION AT THE RATHAUS.

As it began, so the great congress ended, in a magnificent spectacle and banquet. The Lord Mayor, or Oberbürgermeister, of Berlin, supported by his colleagues and Ministers, invited upwards of a thousand members of the congress to a reception at the Rathaus on Saturday night and there entertained them in right civic style. It was a very great occasion. The splendid Banqueting Hall, all glorious within, was resplendent with light; a fine band played a triumphant march, and the thousand guests rushed in and seated themselves at the hospitable board, a board laden with roses, and meats such as the epicure loveth. Before every seat upstood a little brown bear, about eight inches high, holding in his fore-paws a lovely rose and containing sweeties. These little bears were of heraldic significance. They appear in the arms of the City of Berlin, and presumably trace their connection with the city to the time of the Margrave Albert, the Bear, in the twelfth century, if this is not an etymological fancy of later date. At the end of supper each guest was given a box, in which to take away the little bear in memory of a great historic occasion.

The Oberbürgermeister, seated at the high table, had on his right Frau Marie Stritt, and on his left Mrs. May Wright Sewall, and on either side the chief officials of the congress. Never was a more brilliant and inspiring scene, and when he rose to speak the whole audience listened eagerly.

THE OBERBURGERMEISTER'S SPEECH.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: To-day's feast has a peculiarly important meaning. For the first time these halls see women gathered in far greater numbers than men; for the first time the citizens of the capital of the German Empire give official greeting to women. How can we explain this thing? Have the citizens of Berlin failed in the past in the necessary politeness towards women? Not at all. He would be a poor citizen whose heart did not glow with young love for the woman of his choice, who did not own with heartfelt thankfulness what he owed to the woman of his home, the mother of his children, who did not keep the memory of his own dear mother as a precious jewel in his heart. But the homage that is given to-day does not spring from the sacred feeling common to all men. The woman of our day does not wish to be restricted to house and family. She will, according to the altered economic and legal circumstances, stand by the man in society and State, and take a greater share in public life. She will accept new duties and desire new rights. What vast fields she demands for her activity, and how far she plants her goal, the International Women's Congress of this week has shown us.

"I can summarize the impression of these meetings by saying that there is no field of human activity, there is no human interest, that is foreign to the woman of to-day. The movement is not yet over; many maxims that stand to-day for unchallenged truths need examination and correction, much that in theory seems easily and lightly won will be found in practice to be only gained by winding and difficult paths. But who will deny that the Woman's Movement of to-day, which presses forward with the irresistible power of an elemental force, has not a valuable, healthy, and good root, that it prefaces an important, greatly promising period in the development of the human race? That has been gladly and willingly admitted by the men of this city, and of this to-day's feast shall bear witness to the women. Therefore, in the name of the municipal authorities of this city I welcome with my whole heart the members of the International Congress of Women at the close of their session—not only the

German women, but at their side the prominent representatives of almost all civilized nations as their fellow-workers for the good of humanity in the field of public life. May all the hopes which women themselves place in their activity be fulfilled, and may this common work bear rich and good fruit. Herewith allow me, in conclusion, to express one hope: The more a man loves and honors the picture of the woman he bears in his heart, the livelier will his desire be that it shall not be destroyed or altered by features that are strange to him; the greater will be his fear that the woman may in her new sphere of work lose that which has until now made her dear to him as the greatest treasure of his house.

"May the future prove that these fears have no foundation; may women on their part still seek and find their work in the development and deepening of real womanhood; may they in their new "activity" in strife and battle, which cannot fail, never forget the word of the noble Grecian woman, which must for all time hold the deepest meaning of woman's life: 'Not to hate with you, but to love with you, am I here.' To the woman in the peaceful home we still bring our old faithful love and reverence; to the woman in public life belongs to-day our open and loud applause. *Sie lebe, hoch, hoch!*"

As may be imagined, these wise and honorable words were enthusiastically applauded, and many *hochs* resounded through the hall.

Frau Stritt and Mrs. Sewall returned thanks to the city magnates for the honor extended to the delegates and members by their reception at the Rathaus, and then the congratulations became general. Miss Susan B. Anthony, the *doyenne* of female suffrage; Mrs. Sewall, the inspirer of Internationalism; Frau Marie Stritt and Frau Helene Lange, the leaders of the Woman's Movement in Germany, each in turn received an ovation, and as the guests passed out of the splendid hall, down the marble stairs, out into the summer's night, reluctantly bidding farewell to their friends and leaders, one heard on all sides the expression of opinion that the German Women's Congress had been an astounding success, and that in our time it is improbable we shall see anything to equal it. It was strong; it was splendid; it was great; it was good. Let us treasure the memory of it with thankfulness and joy.

E. G. F.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES

THE first quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Nurses was held in the Victoria Lyceum, Berlin, on Friday, June 17. The president, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, presided, and among those who were present were:

From Great Britain.—Miss Isla Stewart, matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, representing the Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland; Miss Jenkins (Sister Casualty), delegate of the League of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Nurses; Miss Mary Burr, delegate of the League of St. John's House Nurses; Miss E. C. Barton, president of the League of Chelsea Infirmary Nurses; Miss Rogers, president and delegate of the League of Leicester Infirmary Nurses; Miss Mollett, president of the Royal South Hants Nurses' League; Miss M. Breay, honorary secretary Matrons' Council; Miss Ross, matron of the Western Hospital, Fulham; Miss G. Knight, matron of the General Hospital, Nottingham; Miss M. E. Jones, matron of the General Hospital, Birmingham; Miss Newton, matron of the Eye Hospital, Wolverhampton; Miss J. A. Smith, matron of the Union Infirmary, Kingston-on-Thames; Miss A. E. Parnaby, matron of the Nurses' Association, Surbiton; Miss Richmond,

matron of the Women's Hospital, Birmingham; Miss Pell-Smith, lady superintendent of the Home Hospital, Leicester; Miss Berry, Miss Howell, Miss Curtis, superintendents Q.V.J.I.; Miss Phillips, Queen's Nurse, Surbiton; Miss Atthill, lady superintendent of the Royal Nursing Association, Derby; Miss B. Cutler, matron of the The Hospital, Much Wenlock; Miss Waind, lady superintendent, Galen House, Guildford; Miss Margaret Huxley, president of the Irish Nurses' Association; Miss L. V. Haughton, lady superintendent of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin; Miss A. M. Macdonnell, R.R.C., lady superintendent of the Richmond Hospital, Dublin; Mrs. Manning, matron of the Dental Hospital, Dublin; Miss Clara Lee, late matron of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Dublin; the Lady Hermione Blackwood, Queen's Nurse; Miss E. L. Eden, Somerset County Nursing Association; Miss G. Dorran, Registered Nurses' Society; Miss E. C. McGill, Nurses' Co-operation, London; Miss Lee Smith, sister of the Royal South Hants Hospital; Miss Frances L. Smith, Royal South Hants Hospital; Miss M. C. Fair, Grangeover-Sands, and Lady Lumsden, of Belhelvie.

The United States of America.—Miss L. L. Dock, honorary secretary International Council of Nurses, delegate Bellevue Alumnae Association; Miss Annie Goodrich, superintendent of the Training-School for Nurses, New York Hospital, delegate of the American Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools for Nurses; Miss M. E. Thornton, R.N., secretary of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae; Miss Maud Banfield, superintendent of the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia; Miss Augusta Merz, delegate of the German Hospital, New York; Miss K. A. Sanborn, superintendent of the Training-School, St. Vincent's Hospital, New York; Miss Charlotte Ehrlicher, superintendent of the German Hospital, New York; Miss Harriet Fulmer, superintendent of the Visiting Nurses' Association, Chicago; Miss L. McGachen, superintendent of the Ithaca City Hospital; Mrs. J. Von Wagner, Sanitary Inspector of Tenements, Yonkers; Miss Mary E. Pearson, superintendent of the Training-School, Carnagua, Cuba; Miss Ella B. Kurtz, superintendent of the Training-School, German Hospital, Brooklyn; Miss A. Haentsche, German Hospital, New York; Miss Sara E. Parsons, Training-School Alumnae, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; Miss Nellie Lee, delegate of the Roosevelt Hospital Alumnae, New York; Mrs. d'Arcy Stephen, Orange Training-School, New Jersey; Miss Annetta Hansen, Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago; Dr. Emma W. Moore, Boston, Mass.; Miss Bertha J. Gardner and Miss Mary B. Squire, Orange Memorial Hospital, New Jersey; Miss Gertrude E. Greenwood, Chicago Baptist Hospital; Miss Emma Rothfuss, Buffalo General Hospital; Miss Kate Baker, R.N., New Jersey; Miss Frances Munro, Somerville Hospital, Boston; Miss Elizabeth Schentzer, Maryland Union Hospital; Miss N. J. Lackland, vice-president of the Maryland State Association; Miss Louise Greenwood and Miss Mary J. Cole, delegates of the Buffalo General Hospital; Miss Kate V. McEvoy, St. Vincent's Hospital, New York; Miss Louisa T. Acker, private duty, and Dr. Worcester, of the Waltham Training-School for Nurses.

Germany.—Sister Agnes Karll, president of the German Nurses' Association, formerly matron Alstädisches Krankenhaus, Magdeburg, and the following members of the association: Sister Lydia Edelbüttel, Sister Clara Freitag, Sister Hertha Coblenz, Sister Johanna Schneider, Sister Martha Warnecke, Sister Maida Lübben, Sister Clara Weidemann, Sister Hedwig Kirstein, Sister Bertha Kiers, Sister Margot Balan, Sister Marie Stangen, Sister Emma Zeeck, Sister Eugenie von Raussendorff, Sister Hedwig Köhler, Sister Minna Jacobi, Sister Wilhelmina Schaub, Sister Louise Franke, Sister Helene Hauff.

Sister Martha Oasterlen, Sister Helene Hoffmann, Sister A. Wolff, and Frau Rittmeister Pretorius and Fraulein Möller, passive members.

France.—Madame Alphen Salvador, president of the Professional School for the Assistance of the Sick, Paris.

Canada.—Miss Emily Chilman, lady superintendent of the General Hospital, Stratford, Canada.

Denmark.—Fru Charlotte Norrie, foundation member.

Holland.—Miss Kruysse, lady superintendent of the Wilhelmina Hospital, Amsterdam.

Sweden.—Miss S. Peterson and two nursing sisters.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick was deputed to act as the delegate of the Victorian Trained Nurses' Association, and Miss Rose Creal, matron of the Sydney Hospital, of the Australasian Trained Nurses' Association.

MORNING SESSION.

The morning session opened at ten A.M. Fraulein Agnes Karll, president of the German Nurses' Association, had brought bouquets of lovely roses and cornflowers for the president and International officers, which brightened the platform with a pleasant touch of color.

AGENDA.

The Agenda of the day's business was as follows:

1. Minutes.
2. Presidential address.
3. To receive general and financial reports.
4. To appoint scrutineers of the nomination papers for the offices of president, honorary secretary, and honorary treasurer.
5. To consider the affiliation of National Councils.
6. To consider the adoption of official organs.
7. To define the method of work for the next quinquennial period.
8. To receive reports from affiliated countries on:
 - (A) *Legislation* effected for trained nurses—
 - (a) By State registration.
 - (b) Under government departments in the army and navy.
 - (B) *Education*.
To define a curriculum of education and a minimum standard qualifying for registration as a trained nurse.
9. Other business.

The president said that before the opening of the session Fraulein Agnes Karll, president of the German Nurses' Association, would like to say a few words to the nurses who had come from other countries to Berlin.

Fraulein Karll said it was a very great pleasure to her to welcome, in the name of the German nurses, their visitors from other countries. Nursing in Germany had been in the hands of religious orders for four hundred or five hundred years, and the founders and members of the German Nurses' Association had had a hard struggle to inaugurate the society. It was like sunshine to her when she first received letters from Mrs. Bedford Fenwick and Miss Dock telling her that the International Council of Nurses would hold its meeting in Berlin. It was a great pleasure to meet the nurses from other nations, and she felt sure that the International Council of Nurses would be a great help to German nurses.

MINUTES.

The president then called upon the honorary secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting.

Miss Dock said that the minutes were very lengthy, and that, with the permission of the meeting (which was granted), she would read a short synopsis of them. This was as follows:

At the meeting of the International Congress of Women in London in June, 1899, a section on trained nursing had been arranged at the suggestion of Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, who was the convener of the Professional Section.

The Nursing Section elicited much interest, and was well attended by English nurses, among whom were many who are now members of the council. The meetings were presided over by Mrs. Sewall and Lady Aberdeen. There were present also Mrs. Grace Neill, who is Assistant Inspector of Hospitals in New Zealand; Miss M. H. Watkins, one of the first nurses to be registered in South Africa; Fru Norrie, of Denmark, who had given time and labor to nursing organizations in Denmark, and several nurses from the United States.

The interest aroused by the Nursing Section was such that Mrs. Fenwick suggested the formation of an International Council, to meet every five years at the times of the Congresses of Women. The idea was cordially received by all, and those who had taken part in the sessions formed themselves into a Provisional Committee to arrange the details of organization.

Several meetings of an informal character were held, the most important one of which was at St. Bartholomew's, at the house of the matron, Miss Stewart, where the British members were authorized to draw up a draft constitution.

This duty was accepted, and in due time the constitution was circulated among the members and was adopted. Its main features were that it provided for membership to consist of national organizations, whenever there were enough such bodies to unite together, and, for the time being, of the individuals who had founded it, and who were placed upon the council or governing board, and for honorary vice-presidents in countries unorganized.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, of England, was elected president; Miss Snively, of Canada, treasurer, and Miss Dock, of the United States, secretary. As there was only one country—viz., the United States—sufficiently well organized to be ready for membership, the individual members have carried on the council until to-day, in the meantime doing all they could to stimulate organization in other countries.

In 1901 there was a World's Fair held in Buffalo, U.S.A., and the council, thinking this would be a good opportunity for bringing nurses together, arranged to hold a meeting at that time and place in order to celebrate the twentieth century, and suggested a Congress of Nurses at the same time. As the American nurses were all intending to hold meetings at that time, the proposal was warmly taken up, and in due time the congress was held, and the International Council of Nurses held a special meeting at which reports were received from eight countries showing the condition of nursing and of nursing education. These reports were published with the transactions of the congress, and some reprints were made, of which several are here to-day.

Some additions were made to membership, which, at the present day, consists of the following names:

COUNCILLORS.

President:

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, founder of the International Council of Nurses; late matron and superintendent of nursing of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Honorary associate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and holder of the Distinguished Order of the Greek Red Cross.

Honorary Secretary:

Miss L. L. Dock, late honorary secretary of the American Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools for Nurses.

Honorary Treasurer:

Miss M. Agnes Snively, lady superintendent of the General Hospital, Toronto.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Miss Isla Stewart, matron and superintendent of nursing, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; president of the Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland.

Miss M. Breay, late matron of the Metropolitan Hospital, London, and of the English Hospital, Zanzibar; honorary secretary of the Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland.

Miss Cureton, late lady superintendent of the Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.

Miss G. Knight, lady superintendent of the General Hospital, Nottingham.

Miss M. Mollett, matron of the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, Southampton.

Miss M. Huxley, late lady superintendent of the Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin.

Miss L. Bradshaw, lady superintendent of Donnybrook Hospital, Dublin.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Miss M. A. Nutting, superintendent of nurses and principal of the Training-School for Nurses, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

Miss Brennan, superintendent of the Nurse-Training School, Memorial Hospital, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Quintard, late superintendent of the Nurse-Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

Miss Lucy Walker, superintendent of the Nurse-Training School, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

Miss Hanna Kindbom, late professor of nursing in the University of Texas.

Miss I. Merritt, superintendent of the Nurse-Training School, The Hospital, Brooklyn.

Miss Maud Banfield, superintendent of the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia.

Miss Dolliver, superintendent of nurses of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Miss Drown, superintendent of nurses of the Boston City Hospital, Boston.

Miss Palmer, editor-in-chief of *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*, Rochester.

Miss Nevins, superintendent of nurses, Garfield Hospital, Washington.

Miss McMillan, superintendent of nurses, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago.

Miss Maxwell, superintendent of nurses, Presbyterian Hospital, New York.

Miss McIsaac, superintendent of nurses, Illinois Training-School, Chicago.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Miss Murray, late lady superintendent of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Miss S. B. McGahey, late lady superintendent of the Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney.

Miss M. D. Farquharson, lady superintendent of Bendigo Hospital, Victoria.

NEW ZEALAND.

Mrs. Grace Neill, Assistant Inspector of Hospitals, N. Z.

DENMARK.

Fru Charlotte Norrie, corresponding secretary of the Danish National Council of Women.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Appointed under Article II.

EUROPE.

Great Britain and Ireland: Miss Isla Stewart, matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; Miss E. C. Sandford, late lady superintendent of the City Hospital, Edinburgh.

Germany: Fraulein Hedwig von Schlichting, late lady superintendent of the General Hospital, Hamburg.

Holland: Mej L. Kruysse, lady superintendent of the Wilhelmina Hospital, Amsterdam.

Italy: Miss Amy Turton, directress of the Casa di Cura, Florence.

ASIA.

India: Miss C. R. Mill, lady superintendent of the European Hospital, Bombay.

AMERICA.

Canada: Miss M. A. Snively, lady superintendent of the General Hospital, Toronto.

AUSTRALASIA.

Federated Australia: Miss S. B. McGahey, late lady superintendent of the Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney.

Tasmania: Miss Milne, lady superintendent of the Hospital, Launceston.

Now, at this quinquennial period the council stands ready to receive national organizations of nurses into membership, as the constitution provides, and we hope that in five years from now the International Council will be composed of the national associations of many countries.

It was proposed by Miss Stewart, seconded by Miss Mollett, and carried, that the report be adopted and placed on the minutes.

The minutes of the last meeting were then taken as read and confirmed.

The president then said:

We have come here to-day to hold the first quinquennial business meeting of the International Council of Nurses. Since the council was tentatively founded in 1899 it has been working on an individual basis, and its members have been striving to forward its objects—the promotion of greater unity of thought, sympathy, and purpose, of international communication between nurses, and of international conference. The ideal of the council, however, as Miss Dock has shown, is that admission to membership shall be through national organizations, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that three countries have now national associations organized and eligible for affiliation with the International Council of Nurses—the United States, through the American Federation of Nurses; England, through the Provisional Committee recently formed of delegates of leagues and self-governing nursing societies; and Germany, through the German Nurses' Association.

This afternoon the meeting will take the form of a conference, when we shall receive reports from affiliated countries on (a) Legislation, and (b) Education; in the second section we have a paper by Miss Nutting, superintendent of the Nursing School of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. This paper gives the result of the practical application of the system advocated, while those from other countries are suggestive. I therefore propose that we take Miss Nutting's paper as the text of the discussion on this question before putting a resolution to the meeting.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

COURAGE.

Mrs. Fenwick said: I do not propose to give a long address this morning, as we have a great deal of business before us, but I should like to say a few words on the beautiful virtue of Courage, and I will take as my text the motto engraved on the signet ring of the Sultan Akbar:

"None ever lost himself along a straight road."

If we walk along a straight road towards a definite object we are certain to attain our goal eventually, if we do not allow ourselves to be diverted into the pleasant by-ways which are so much easier to traverse than the hard, dusty main road. But to do this it is necessary to withstand many temptations to the right hand and the left, to pursue a difficult, and often solitary, course towards the object to be attained.

To quote the great Emerson:

"It is only as a man puts off all foreign support and stands alone that I see him to be strong and prevail. . . . Ask nothing of men, and in the endless mutation, thou alone, firm column, must presently appear the upholder of all that surrounds thee. He who knows that power is inborn, that he is weak because he has looked for good out of him and elsewhere, and, so perceiving, throws himself unhesitatingly on his thought, instantly rights himself, stands in the erect position, commands his limbs, works miracles, just as a man who stands on his feet is stronger than a man who stands on his head.

"So use all that is called Fortune. Most men gamble with her, and gain all or lose all as her wheel rolls. But do thou leave as unlawful these winnings, and deal with Cause and Effect, the chancellors of God. In the will work and acquire, and thou hast chained the wheel of Chance and shall sit hereafter out of fear of her rotations. A political victory, a rise of rentes, the recovery of your sick, or the return of your absent friend, or some other favorable event, raises your spirits, and you think good days are preparing for you. Do not believe it. Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles."

Now, Emerson wrote so many wise and lovely things that one might quote him all day long, but it is this principle of standing alone which I wish to emphasize, because it is just this that many people find so difficult.

To accomplish anything we shall find that we must stand alone, alone from beginning to end. We must be all in all, not to ourselves, but for ourselves.

The majority of people resent individuality; their vanity objects to any deviation from the convention. They object to progress because they lack vitality, and in competition are surpassed.

It is a saying of Miss Mollett's that "all progress is strife to the end," and many women, delicately nurtured, and of a sensitive temperament, object to strife, and leave it to the physically stronger sex; they are disinclined to hurl themselves into contentious work, which is therefore left to the few who take their courage in both hands and dare to stand alone.

Moral Courage, which is certainly its highest form, is a virtue of which women have displayed their full share; but I am not inclined to attribute this entirely to a love of truth, but partly to their ignorance of the results which follow its display, and of the unhappiness and persecution to which reformers in all ages have been subjected.

Looking back over the last twenty years, I am not quite sure whether, if I had been better able to gauge the results of my actions, I should not have hesitated, before entering on the campaign of nursing reform, of subjecting myself to intimidation, insult, and persecution. I hope it would have made no difference, but I cannot be sure.

It is a very inspiring thought to those engaged in the work of nursing organization to remember that the whole work of nursing reform has been the work of women. Those of us who can look back for a quarter of a century remember the nursing in our hospitals in a very different condition from that which obtains at present. It was not until cultured women with a high sense of duty and possessed of exceptional courage entered hospital wards, that, in the face of enormous obstacles, method, order, and refinement were introduced, and the atmosphere purified physically and morally.

At the last meeting of this council I said a few words on the subject of work, and I must confess myself to-day perfectly satisfied with the result of the labors of the members all over the world since that occasion. They have done well. I give you for our watchword for the next quinquennial period that of Courage, and I have not the slightest doubt that, bearing it in mind, we shall be able to accomplish all that our hearts desire.

Maybe we shall not be called upon to endure in the future as we have been in the past. Indeed, I am inclined to believe that nurses have won their battle, the right to think and judge for themselves, to help and govern themselves.

Let us, then, as professional nurses, stand before the world banded together for the benefit of humanity to perform work for the community, not only palliative but preventive—in short, let us try to leave the world in some slight degree better than we found it. Until our next meeting—COURAGE.

GENERAL REPORT.

The general report, presented by the honorary secretary, Miss L. L. Dock, was as follows:

Since the meeting of the officers of the International Council of Nurses, held at Buffalo, U.S.A., in September, 1901, the president has been in constant communication with the honorary officers and honorary vice-presidents of the council.

In Great Britain.—Miss Isla Stewart, honorary vice-president, has done much to encourage cooperation among trained nurses by the active part she has taken as president of the Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland and of the League of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Nurses, and it is gratifying to report that the matrons of several important training-schools have stimulated the desire for cooperation among the nursing staffs, and taken the initiative in helping them to form leagues for professional and social intercourse. Miss Stewart is in favor of strengthening the bonds of union among certificated nurses by affiliation between the leagues, which would bring the nurses of the various schools into touch by cooperation, and thus upon a wide and liberal basis, founded on the graduate vote, enable nurses to meet and discuss, in a helpful manner, their professional and social affairs, out of which cooperation it is hoped that a National Council of Nurses for the United Kingdom may in time be evolved on thoroughly representative lines—Scotland and Ireland forming branch or national councils if so inclined.

With this end in view Miss Stewart recently called a conference in London of delegates from the self-governing leagues and societies. The meeting unanimously resolved that it was desirable that national councils of nurses be formed, and recommended the formation of a Provisional Committee of delegates from the societies represented at the meeting with a view to affiliation with the International Council of Nurses, the formation of a national council to be considered when the number represented by delegation amounted to five thousand.

In Scotland and Ireland.—In Scotland cooperation among nurses is practically non-existent, but an influential committee has recently been formed, upon which several prominent nurses have seats, with the object of promoting State registration of nurses. No doubt by this means nurses will be educated as to their professional interests and duties, and will learn to appreciate the benefits of cooperation.

In Ireland the matrons of the leading hospitals and nursing institutions have, during the past year, initiated the Irish Nurses' Association, of which several hundreds of certificated sisters and nurses have already become members.

In the United States of America.—In the United States of America the nursing profession is effectively organized on cooperative lines, and two great national societies of nurses—the American Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools for Nurses, and the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States (that is a society of affiliated leagues)—have come together by delegation and

formed the American Federation of Nurses (in effect a national council of nurses), which is ready and willing to affiliate with the National Councils of Nurses of other countries when formed, and thus to compose the International Council of Nurses, as provided for in its existing constitution.

As the result of the solidarity of the nursing profession in the United States, and the respect which it engenders in the public mind, State registration of nurses has been effected in five States of the Union.

In Australasia effective co-operation exists in New South Wales and Victoria among trained nurses through association in the Australasian Trained Nurses' Society, the Victorian Trained Nurses' Association, the Prince Alfred Hospital Trained Nurses' Reunion, and the recently-formed Australasian Matrons' Council—in the building up of which societies Miss S. B. McGahey, honorary vice-president, and Miss M. D. Farquharson, councillor, have worked untiringly.

In New Zealand.—The profession of nursing has been put on a legal basis in New Zealand by act of Parliament, a bill for the registration of trained nurses having been passed in 1901, by which a minimum standard of education and qualification in nursing has been defined. Mrs. Grace Neill, councillor, to whose efforts legislation was largely due, has been appointed Deputy Registrar for the Colony, and is of opinion that the system of registration by the State has already proved of great benefit to the community.

In Canada.—The growth of co-operation among nurses is slow, but is proceeding on alumnae lines. Owing to its geographical position it has participated in much of the progress effected by Canadian women trained and holding high professional positions in the United States. Canadian matrons co-operate with their American colleagues, and together form the American Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools, and the courtesy of social amenity is constantly exchanged between leagues of Canadian and American nurses.

The honorary treasurer, Miss Agnes Snively, lady superintendent of the General Hospital, Toronto, is in warm sympathy with all that tends to create a deeper sense of professional responsibility among trained nurses, and is doing good work in encouraging co-operation among Canadian nurses.

In the Province of Ontario the Ontario Graduate Nurses' Association has recently been formed, which is working in the interests of legislation for nurses. Doubtless other Provinces will follow.

In Holland.—Miss L. Kruyse, honorary vice-president, takes a leading part in co-operative movements. A Matrons' Council is now formed in Holland, consisting of some forty members, which meets in friendly conclave; there are two associations of nurses, and great progress is being made in the professional and social well-being of Dutch nurses.

In Germany.—There has been formed the German Nurses' Association, of which Fraulein Agnes Karll is president, and this little band of courageous women will, no doubt, with time and determination effect the liberation of trained nurses in Germany from conditions of labor which are incompatible with the spirit of an age which demands responsibility for personal action.

A school for hospital matrons in Germany has been organized by the sisters of the Bavarian Association of the Red Cross at Munich, of which Sister Clementine von Wallmenich is head, and it has been entrusted with training matrons for all the German Red Cross Homes; its constitution is wonderfully complete.

In India.—Miss Charlotte Richmond Mill, lady superintendent of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, has accepted the invitation to act as honorary vice-president for India. Miss Mill held in this country the position of assistant matron at the Lewisham Infirmary, and had experience in India as a sister in the Plague Nursing Service.

In South Africa.—In South Africa we have now an honorary vice-president, Miss J. C. Child, lady superintendent of the New Somerset Hospital, Cape Town. Nurses both in Cape Colony and Natal are registered under the respective Medical Councils, but so far nurses themselves take no part in the examination of candidates for a nursing diploma. It would be advantageous if a conjoint board of medical men and nurses were appointed to conduct the nursing examinations. Owing to the unquiet condition of the country in recent years internal progress has been difficult, but the outlook for the future is hopeful.

CONSULTATION OF HONORARY OFFICERS.

In August, 1903, the president and honorary secretary met in conference in Amsterdam in reference to the necessary arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of the Grand Council at Berlin in June, 1904.

Subsequently the Organizing Committee of the quinquennial meeting, consisting of the British members of the International Council of Nurses, which was held in London on October 22, suggested the following ladies for nomination for election to the positions of honorary officers for the ensuing quinquennial period:

President.

Miss Susan B. McGahey, graduate London Hospital Training-School for Nurses, London; honorary vice-president for Federated Australia; lady superintendent of Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney; president of the Prince Alfred Hospital Trained Nurses' Reunion; late honorary secretary Australasian Trained Nurses' Association, and its delegate to the International Council of Nurses and Congress, Buffalo, U.S.A., 1901; honorary member Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland; member Australasian Matrons' Council.

Honorary Secretary.

Miss L. L. Dock, the present honorary secretary, has consented to stand for relection.

Honorary Treasurer.

Miss Margaret Breay, honorary secretary of the Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland, late matron of the Metropolitan Hospital, London, and matron of the English Hospital, Zanzibar; assistant editor *British Journal of Nursing*, graduate St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

It was also arranged by the Organizing Committee that reports, for presentation to the quinquennial meeting, should be invited from experts in the various countries on:

1. Legislation effected for trained nurses—

- (a) By State registration;
- (b) Under government departments in the army and navy.

2. Education.

To define a curriculum of education and a minimum standard qualifying for registration as a trained nurse.

In the absence of Miss Snively, the honorary treasurer, the president called upon Miss Breay to read the

FINANCIAL REPORT.

This showed a balance in hand on January 1, 1901, of fourteen dollars and eighteen cents, and of donations received by the treasurer since that time of fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents. The balance in the Treasurer's hands on May 14, 1904, was eighteen dollars and forty-two cents.

Miss Breay also reported that since the formation of the Council eighteen pounds and ten shillings had been received for the expenses of the council in Great Britain, mainly the gift of an anonymous friend.

The adoption of the reports was proposed by Miss Mollett, seconded by Miss Burr.

Miss Mollett further proposed that the thanks of the council be accorded to the honorary officers for their economical management, and Miss Burr proposed that its thanks be also conveyed to the anonymous friend who had so generously subscribed to the funds in Great Britain. Both these propositions were carried by acclamation. The general and financial reports were then adopted.

The following ladies were then appointed scrutineers to examine the voting papers which had been sent in for the election of honorary officers for the ensuing quinquennial period:

Miss Isla Stewart.

Miss Margaret Huxley.

Miss M. E. Thornton.

AFFILIATION OF NATIONAL COUNCILS.

The president explained that in drafting its constitution the International Council of Nurses had followed the organization of the International Council of Women, the principle adopted being that the International Council should be composed of national councils represented in the International by duly appointed delegates, and that national councils, in their turn, should be composed of delegates from self-governing nursing associations—that is to say, associations of nurses in which the nurses who composed them had the power of the vote.

In the United States the organization of a national council was complete. There the graduates of the various schools formed themselves into alumnae associations, which were united in the National Associated Alumnae, and later, by conjoint delegation with the American Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools, formed the American Federation of Nurses, which, again, was affiliated to the National Council of Women.

America was a great place for organization, due no doubt to the fact that Americans legislated for their own times, and left those who came after them to manage their own affairs.

In Great Britain there were three strong national elements—English, Scotch, and Irish—which were not always blended in a perfect manner. Each had national characteristics, and it was a matter for consideration whether Great Britain and Ireland should have one National Council, or whether each country should organize separately.

In the largest society of nurses in Great Britain, the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute, it had been found expedient for each country to have its own branch, and it seemed probable that it would be best for the National Council of Nurses to adopt this method. Ireland had its Irish Nurses' Association, which could act as a national council. It was a young society, but not quite so young as it appeared, as it was a wider development of the former Nurses' Club. The Scotch were sturdy but slow, and must be given time. In England a tumultuous upheaval was still seething. English nurses were divided into two parties, the Reactionaries and the Progressives, and neither had much use for the other. At a conference of progressives recently called by Miss Isla Stewart, honorary vice-president for England, a Provisional Committee of forty-two nurses, representing seven self-governing societies, was formed to act as the intermediary between that country and the International Council until such time as the nurses represented numbered five thousand, when the full constitution of a national council would be considered. It spoke well for the enthusiasm of the forty-two delegates forming the Provisional Committee that fifteen out of that number were present at this meeting.

In Germany, as Fraulein Karli had explained, the German Nurses' Association had been formed by nurses called the "Free Sisters," because after their training is over they claim the right to a self-governing life. Thus their organization is like that of English and American nurses. Everyone realized the good work done by the religious orders, but that was no reason why the Free Sisters should not organize on lines which seemed good to them. They had a right to an individual and professional life uncontrolled by religious communities.

There was at present very little organization of nurses except in the three

countries she had mentioned, but if they were prepared to affiliate, and so form the International Council of Nurses on a corporate instead of an individual basis, the number of nurses represented would be upward of eight thousand, quite a sufficient number to form a solid foundation of a council organized on representative lines.

The only persons who had a right to vote on this question were the foundation members and the honorary vice-presidents. She would now like to ask the representatives of the countries concerned their feeling on the matter; perhaps Miss Thornton, the delegate of the National Associated Alumnae of the United States, would tell the meeting the feeling of American nurses on the question.

Miss Thornton said she thought there was not much room for argument on the question. The American Federation of Nurses was quite willing to come into the council. She thought there was nothing to be done but to get into international relations.

Miss Dock here suggested that there were delegates of alumnae associations in the room who would like to say something. She added, "Don't take a three thousand miles trip across the Atlantic to get to this meeting and then sit silent."

Miss Ehrlicher, New York; Miss Fulmer, Chicago, and the delegates of the Jersey City Association and of the Buffalo General Alumnae Association having spoken in warm support of international affiliation,

Miss Isla Stewart said that, having worked hard in the cause of nursing organization for seventeen years, it was with great pleasure that she recently took the chair at the meeting of Associated Leagues to which Mrs. Fenwick had referred. She had to report that they were not only ready to enter into international relations, but eager and enthusiastic in regard to the question.

Miss Rogers (Leicester) said she was not at the meeting, but the Leicester League was eager to come in.

Miss Pell-Smith (Leicester) thought there were no two sides to the question. The nurses of the world must cease to be isolated and become international. The lesson of the week had been the great help and encouragement afforded by international co-operation. She trusted the outcome of the present meeting would be strong international union.

Miss Burr (St. John's House) said she was heart and soul in support of the proposition. She hoped the International Council of Nurses would eventually embrace every nation in the world.

Miss Huxley (Dublin) said that she could not speak officially for the Irish Nurses' Association. She was unable to say it would join, but she felt sure it would consider the question of international affiliation with interest.

Fraulein Karll (Germany) said that the committee of the German Nurses' Association had authorized her to say it was ready to join the International Council of Nurses.

Miss Kruyse (Holland) said that country had at present no real central organization.

Madame Salvador (Paris) said that a commencement was now being made to found a proper nursing school in Paris. The training was for two years, and then the pupils signed on for another three years to work in connection with the school. At present there was no association of French nurses.

It was then proposed by Miss Isla Stewart, seconded by Miss Dock, and carried unanimously:

"That invitations be officially sent to the Federation of American Nurses, the Provisional Committee of the National Council of Nurses of England, and the German Nurses' Association, inviting them to affiliate with the International Council of Nurses."

THE ADOPTION OF OFFICIAL ORGANS.

The president said that it was necessary the council should have an official organ in each country where a national council was formed, in order that international news might be communicated to the members with the least waste of energy. She proposed that the council should adopt an official organ in each of the countries which expressed its willingness to enter into international relations.

There were two journals which stood, and had always stood, for co-operation among nurses—the *British Journal of Nursing*, a weekly journal which had been edited by nurses for the last eleven years, and *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*, a monthly journal, also edited by nurses.

The German nurses had as yet no journal of their own. She suggested, therefore, that official information should be sent to Fraulein Karll, to place where she thought well, until the German Nurses' Association had its own organ.

It was proposed by Miss Burr and seconded by Miss Cutler that the *British Journal of Nursing* be adopted as the official organ of the International Council of Nurses in Great Britain.

It was proposed by Miss Sanborn, and seconded by Miss Ehrlicher, that *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING* should be the official organ in the United States of America.

Fraulein Karll explained the position to the German nurses present.

It was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously "That the *British Journal of Nursing* and *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING* be adopted as the official organs of the International Council of Nurses, and that all official information be sent by the secretary to Fraulein Karll."

THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

The president then announced that the scrutineers reported the election of the following honorary officers for the next quinquennial period:

President, Miss S. B. McGahey, Australasia.

Honorary secretary, Miss L. L. Dock, United States of America.

Honorary treasurer, Miss Margaret Breay, Great Britain and Ireland.

She said that the council was much to be congratulated on the officers returned.

Miss McGahey, until recently the matron of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, did not now hold an official position. There was sometimes a feeling that when a woman relinquished her official position she was no longer a nurse. But when we looked back over the work Miss McGahey had done for nursing in Australasia we should see that it was continuous and progressive for the benefit of nurses and the profession. Much would depend on her in the International Council, and we must ask her to use the best of her energies to bring the Australasian nurses into international sympathy and relations with other nations.

Miss Dock was well known to those present. She was so cosmopolitan that we felt she belonged to us all, and it would be impossible to have a more acceptable honorary secretary.

Miss Margaret Breay's experience would be invaluable to the council. No woman in England had done more for the organization of nursing than Miss Breay—quiet, unobtrusive, untiring work, which was producing great results.

Miss Dock said that, according to the constitution, a president who retired at the close of a full term of office became an honorary president with a seat on the Executive Committee and Grand Council for life. She moved that Mrs. Fenwick be accordingly appointed to this position. She moved that the honorary president receive the grateful thanks of the council. She moved that Mrs. Fenwick do all the work on this side.

In seconding, Miss Stewart said no one knew what Mrs. Fenwick's work had been as she did. She must own that during the last seventeen years she should many times have fainted by the way if it had not been for her. No one was better qualified to speak on courage than Mrs. Fenwick. She had the courage of conviction, the courage of a fighter, the courage of patience. If Miss Breay had done more than any other woman for nursing organization in England, Mrs. Fenwick had done more than any other woman in the world.

Miss Huxley said she thought it a very great loss to the council that Mrs. Fenwick did not continue in office as president. The members knew her, her work, and her courage. Only a few weeks ago she had visited Ireland, and she was recognized by Irish nurses as one who had their true interests at heart. She hoped that five years hence Mrs. Fenwick would again accept office as president.

Mrs. Fenwick said that, to be quite frank, she had the welfare of the council at heart when the provision that retiring presidents should become honorary presidents with a vote on the Executive Committee and Grand Council for life was incorporated in the constitution. History had shown that in the early days of organization complete disruption every five years was injurious. At the same time, it was a great mistake to imagine that only one person was capable of holding a particular office; she objected to the monopoly of office—it was contrary to the principles of internationalism. In her opinion there should be a fresh president for each quinquennial period. In thanking Miss Stewart and Miss Huxley most heartily for their appreciative words, she begged to say that in her capacity of honorary president she hoped still to put her finger into every international nursing pie.

THE NEXT QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD.

Mrs. Fenwick then said that the council would be glad to receive suggestions, if anyone present desired to offer them, as to the method of work for the next quinquennial period. The last five years had been occupied in quiet organization work. In the large majority of countries nurses did not yet understand the principles of co-operation and internationalism, and the work of the council was to educate the graduate in every country in her duty towards her nurse neighbor. The world was a very small place. By international communication we learnt that our own little hospital did not constitute the nursing world, nor even our own league or national association. Science compelled us to realize that internationalism was inevitable in the future, that units counted for very little, their relative value in the sphere of creation being infinitesimal.

Miss Mollett said it was important to remember that the International Council was formed of national councils, which, in their turn, were composed of associations of graduate nurses, or training-school leagues. Therefore, all who had the interests of the council at heart should bend their energies towards

stimulating the formation of additional leagues, so that national councils might have the whole body of nurses in each country behind them.

Mrs. Fenwick said that at present we had in Great Britain a Provisional Committee, not a fully-organized national council. This committee was formed of delegates from seven self-governing leagues and societies, and represented about two thousand nurses, and it was the desire of all those who composed the committee that others should come in and increase its influence. A national council would not be formed until five thousand nurses were represented.

The growth of a national council in Great Britain would probably be slow, but it would be better to begin with a Provisional Committee representing two thousand members animated by a progressive spirit than a large council not inspired by the spirit of unity.

Miss Dock reminded those present of the power of the press, and asked all connected with nursing journals to repeat in them international ideas and principles and to disseminate information as to the objects of the International Council of Nurses.

This concluded the business of the morning session, and the meeting then adjourned till two o'clock. The nurses present took luncheon together in a garden near at hand, the arrangements having kindly been made by Fraulein Karll.

LAVINIA L. DOCK,
Honorary Secretary.

(To be continued.)

STATE MEETINGS

NEW YORK STATE.—Another initial step has been taken in connection with the registration of nurses in the State of New York. This step relates to the third item under the waiver, which reads thus: "The State of New York shall also grant a certificate to any nurse of good moral character who has been engaged in the actual practice of nursing for not less than three years next prior to the passage of this act (April 27, 1903) who shall satisfactorily pass an examination in practical nursing within three years hereafter." In accordance with this provision of the law the examiners met the applicants at the four appointed stations, Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, and New York, on June 21, at eight-thirty A. M.

The morning examination consisted in simple demonstration of some of the essential points in nursing. Nothing difficult or "catchy" was asked. Only such demonstrations were demanded and such questions were asked as would exhibit the deftness, common-sense, and adaptability of the nurse. In the afternoon each applicant presented herself at the place appointed for the written examination. This also was designed to be a fair test of such points as a nurse must be conversant with in order to give intelligent care in a case of illness.

The result of the examinations have not yet been ascertained, but it is believed that it will prove satisfactory to all who have at heart the interest of both the public and the nurse. The next examination is scheduled for January 24, 1905, at the four stations before mentioned. Applications should be made at least ten days in advance to the College Department of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

The State Board of Nurse Examiners has almost completed its first year's work. It has been in many ways a year of interesting experiences, but at the same time, by virtue of its pioneer element, it has often been very puzzling.

and the board has felt its responsibility for establishing a right precedent and one that at the same time can easily be maintained.

It was in a sense unfortunate for the nurses' bill that it should have been passed just before the extensive changes in the university which have been taking place this winter. And yet it really is the board alone that has felt the inconvenience to any extent. The nursing body has borne its share only in the way of delays in response to applications or correspondences. These delays must still be expected for a few more months to come, and irregularities will doubtless occur until the Regents' Office is running smoothly again. The board has felt the inconvenience in the rearrangements, more especially in uncertainty as to the extent of its responsibility in administering the new law. When the Board of Examiners was first organized (September, 1903) the members were called upon to recommend to the Regents of the University a minimum standard of education to be required of the training-schools applying for registration. They were also requested to examine such applicants and to determine the eligibility of such schools. After the passage of the unification bill, which made necessary the complete reorganization of the university, it was decided by the new Commissioner that all training-schools applying for registration from within the State should be inspected by one of the regular inspectors from the Regents' Office. Since that time the registration of the schools has been recommended by that officer and not by the Board of Examiners. This is in direct accord with the letter of the law.

Members of the board have been frequently asked if nurses trained in Canada are eligible for registration under the New York law. Nurses from any part of the world can be registered under exactly the same conditions as those American-born and trained, provided the training-schools from which they are graduated are registered with the Regents of the University. It is only fair that if Canadian trained nurses are working in New York State the Canadian schools should comply with the same conditions as the schools in the United States. Schools as far away as San Francisco are complying with the New York law, although their graduates are much less numerous than are the graduates of Toronto, Montreal, and other sections of Canada. If the graduates of these hospitals who are now working in New York State would call the attention of their training-school managers to this matter, doubtless many of the Canadian schools would comply at once by making application to the Regents of the University.

The examiners hope that nurses will not be discouraged, but will more earnestly press the importance of registration upon those who have not already entered their applications. The work is gaining impetus with each month, and the more the machinery is in operation the more flexible it becomes. The board has had considerable correspondence with nurses who have not understood how to proceed to secure registration. For the benefit of these and others who may have forgotten or overlooked the instructions printed earlier in the JOURNAL the following simple hints are given:

Send to the Nursing Department, Regents' Office, Albany, N. Y., for an application blank. When you have received the blank answer each question clearly and concisely. Omit nothing and do not offer any information that is not requested. Let your two nurses' endorsements be signed by women prominent in the profession or personally known to the board. Your training-school superintendent's is always a valued signature. Do not send letters of recom-

mendation from lay people. If needed, you will be advised of the fact. When you have submitted your application wait patiently. It has to pass through many hands before you will hear from it again, and "no news is good news." When you finally hold your certificate as registered nurse remember that even this is valueless until you have registered it in the County Clerk's office. If you are in doubt about the reading of the law, write to the office at Albany and they will send it to you in leaflet form.

J. E. HITCHCOCK,

Secretary Board of Nurse Examiners, New York State Nurses' Association.

LOUISIANA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION.—When the Louisiana nurses organized it was felt that, the schools being more centralized and fewer nurses to be reached, the work should be less difficult than where conditions were more complicated by space and numbers. Few things worth having are easily gained, but it was not expected that nurses would object to high educational standards, to a Nurses' Board, and to morality clauses.

Forces that opposed the organization of training-schools for more than ten years, that oppose alumnae associations, St. Barnabas Guilds, and that maintain that the medical profession has retrograded by legislation took up the work of trying to defeat the bill, using methods of sensational politicians by misrepresentation in the press.

However, the bill had the endorsement of most of the best nurses and physicians, of the State Medical Society, and of prominent educators, citizens, legislators, and the best of the press.

We are told that our bill was killed. "It is not dead, but sleeping," with both eyes open.

It was almost identical with the Maryland bill and had been inspected by some of the best legal men in New Orleans, and yet it was not discovered to be unconstitutional, because only qualified electors (males of twenty-one years) may hold an office of public trust, until after it had been presented in the Legislature. Not being willing to have a full board of doctors, we withdrew the bill in committee. In 1898 the new constitution did not incorporate the article from that of 1879 allowing women to serve on educational boards. Then too our bill was one of many to be withdrawn because of unconstitutionality.

Our only hope of a nurses' board lies in a constitutional amendment.

L. H. BUSHEY,

Chairman Press and Publication Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 7, 1904.

THE MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF EXAMINING NURSES.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed the following members of the Maryland State Society of Nurses as an Examining Board: Miss Mary C. Packard, Garrett Sanitarium, Mount Airy, Md.; Miss Agnes Maupin, University of Maryland Training-School, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Emma Daly, University of Maryland Training-School, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Anna Rutherford, Johns Hopkins Hospital Training-School, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Elsie Lawler, Johns Hopkins Hospital Training-School, Baltimore, Md.

DR. MCGEE'S REPORT

At last we have reached Japan, and the welcome we have received is alone worth the journey half way around the world. Had we been princesses, the hurrahs of the crowds could not have been louder, nor the bows deeper, while the warm friendship of the people, both high and low, has been proved in a hundred ways. Fortunately for our modesty, we well know that the ovations we have received are not intended for us personally, but are an expression of the universally felt friendship of the Japanese for Americans, and of their deep appreciation of the present sympathy felt for them by our countrymen in this, their hour of trial. We are constantly reminded of their debt of gratitude to the United States for opening their land to Western civilization half a century ago, and being a nation whose hearts are filled with kindness, the coming of American women to give their skilled personal help to the soldiers of the nation is deeply and universally appreciated.

When the big steamer *Shawmut* anchored in the harbor of Yokohama on Friday, April 22, everyone who could do so came out to greet us and escort us to the land. First, of course, the newspaper men, who, strange to say, bore a large basket of flowers—our first gift here. Close behind them came the Governor of Kanagawa Ken (or State), the Mayor of Yokohama, the chairmen of the State Legislature and also of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chief of Police, the Harbor Master, and many other officials. With them were the representatives of the national Red Cross Society of Japan, who had come from Tokyo expressly to greet us—viz., Dr. Takaki, retired Surgeon-General of the Navy, and M. Hirayama (both members of the House of Lords of Japan), and Mr. Togo, the secretary of the society. Among the ladies of the party were representatives of the patriotic women's organizations, several of whom had come from Tokyo. After landing Mrs. Wood, wife of the military attaché of our Legation here, arrived by train, while none greeted us more warmly than did the American missionaries.

The steam launches carrying us ashore were escorted by "sampans," or little native boats, decorated with flags, and at the wharf and along our progress to the Kaigai Church the great crowd shouted "banzai" (hurrah), kodacs snapped constantly, and as we marched slowly in a procession, preceded by the Chief of Police in his handsome uniform, and headed by me, escorted by the Governor, all of us bowed to this side and that, carrying bouquets of flowers and a roll containing the address of welcome in Japanese.

After the "welcome meeting" in the church we were driven to the Grand Hotel, where the morning was spent in receiving visitors, and after an elegant luncheon, during which a band played for us, we started out to see the city. The procession of ourselves and escorts, each in a jinrikisha decorated with American and Japanese flags, was everywhere greeted with shouts and bows, so that I fear we have but a very vague idea of the city itself.

Our departure from the city next morning was the occasion of another ovation. I had to get off the train to respond to the greetings at each station.

But if what we received at Yokohama was something beyond what any number of American millions could buy, how can I describe our welcome to the capital city of Tokyo? The station and its approaches were filled with representatives of the highest nobility of Japan, government officials, army officers,

members of patriotic societies, bodies of nurses, missionaries, and finally the common people, who were not left behind in the warmth of their welcome. Among the company were relatives of the Emperor and of the former Shoguns, two Princesses, Marchioness Oyama, wife of the Field Marshal of the Empire; Marchioness Nabeshima, whose husband was one of the greatest of the old Daimios, or feudal lords; Baroness Sannomiya, an English lady whose husband is Grand Master of Ceremonies to the Emperor, and many other prominent women, both titled and untitled.

No description of our reception would be complete without a full account of the Ladies' Volunteer Nursing Association, which is really an integral part of the Red Cross, but as there will be much to say of it in future I shall do no more now than to refer to it as the leading one among the many women's societies, and the one most nearly interested in our coming and foremost in its welcome.

On the afternoon of the eventful day of our arrival (April 23) in Tokyo we called on our Minister and Mrs. Griscom at the legation and had tea with them by invitation. Our host showed us the charming Japanese garden he has had constructed in the Legation grounds, with its little lake, in which a depression, pebbles, and imagination take the place of water, and its bridge, carefully constructed over an equally imaginary but gracefully winding brook. Another important feature is the "mountain" which one ascends to view the scene, and which may be eight or ten feet high. Other callers that afternoon, to our great delight, were Richard Harding Davis, John Fox, Jr., of "Little Shepard" fame, and Miss Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, the writer of many interesting books of travel and a good friend of mine. Her brother has just been made Adviser to the Legation, in addition to his duties as Deputy Consul General, so they run up to Tokyo from Yokohama very often. The Imperial Hotel is still filled with foreign correspondents and military observers, though we hear the latter are going to Korea in a few days. It was intended that we should go to the same hotel, but, fortunately for us, every room was taken when we arrived. This quiet hotel, which we have almost to ourselves, is much pleasanter.

On Monday everyone was up at six o'clock in order to visit the famous tombs of the Shoguns in Shiba Park not far away. Unfortunately, there is no time now to tell of their interest and magnificence. After breakfast Dr. Takagi escorted me, as representative of the party, to pay official calls, and Mrs. Richardson was invited to join us. We first visited Marquis and Marchioness Nabeshima in their palace in its large garden. It was interesting to note that on each of the various occasions when we have seen this great noble and his wife (almost every day) they have worn European dress except on this morning, when the latter was in the native costume. Our next visit was to Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, or, as we should say, Secretary of State. He received us in his private office, and after I had presented the letter given me by the Japanese Minister in Washington he spoke at some length of the friendship between our two countries and his pleasure at our coming here at this time. His Excellency will be remembered as former Minister to our country. He speaks English perfectly, and I was fortunately able to convey to him our thanks for his

great kindness in authorizing us, of all the foreigners who have offered their help, to be the ones to represent our country.

We next drove to the Navy Department, where we held quite a conversation with the Minister, Baron Yamamoto.

In addition to meeting the Minister, we had conversations with the Vice-Minister (or Assistant Secretary), Rear Admiral M. Saito (brother-in-law of the son of Admiral Viscount Nire, now a lieutenant commander on the Hatsuse, whom we knew well when he was studying at Annapolis), and the chiefs or directors of the divisions of the department, including the chief medical officer of the navy. I must add here that Viscountess Nire, the Admiral's wife, was among the first to welcome us, and that she, her daughter, and Admiral Saito have all spoken of letters from the Lieutenant Commander about their giving me messages from him.

Our next call was to the Minister of War, his Excellency Mr. Terauchi. He sent for his Vice-Minister, for the Director of the Medical Department, and, to my great delight, also for the famous Field Marshal, Marquis Oyama, Chief of Staff. I talked French to these gentlemen, except the medical officer, to whom I gave quite an account of the nursing in our army in German.

Of course, I did not forget to tell the officials about the Red Cross of Philadelphia, whose representatives we are, jointly with the society of Spanish-American War Nurses. Much interest has been shown here in our Philadelphia society, and our only regret in all our experiences is that its officers and also our families could not have shared all our good things. After leaving the War Department we drove to the City Hall to return the calls of the Governor and the Mayor of Tokyo. The latter I told of our departure from Philadelphia and our farewell from that city's Mayor. We received invitations to visit the public schools and the fine waterworks of the city.

Returning to our hotel, I found all the nurses ready for lunch, and with them was Mr. Nagasaki, the Secretary to the Department of the Imperial Household and the holder of several other important positions at court. He and several officers of the Red Cross Society lunched with us, after which we spent the afternoon at the Red Cross Hospital. Of this I shall have so much to say later that I leave it for the present.

On the way home I called on the Minister of the Imperial Household, on Mrs. Nagasaki, and another high official, but no one was at home, as they were not expecting us. Dr. Takaki was escort again.

To my great regret I must leave for another letter the account of visits to the laboratory of Dr. Kitasato, the world-famous bacteriologist, of the dinner at Marquis Nabeshima's, of the garden party, both given in our honor, as well as of the numerous beautiful and interesting presents we have received, the letters of gratitude from a distance and from the common people, of the delegations from societies of all kinds, including even the Buddhist priests, who sent a representative, of the Japanese newspapers and their ways, and of those who have already become our good friends.

Of the trip across the Pacific it is only necessary to say that it was slow—nearly three weeks—and cold, but the huge boat was so steady that most of the time we could scarcely feel it move. I was not sea-sick except somewhat in my head, but had a good rest after the delightful and busy stay in Seattle. Of our movements in the future we know almost as little as we did at home, as

the greatest secrecy is being maintained. As we may leave any day after the expected great battle is fought, few of our numerous invitations have been accepted as yet, but among the interesting things that are to fill the next few days are a grand banquet given us by the Red Cross Society and the presentation of all to their Imperial Highnesses, Prince and Princess Kan-in.

ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE,

TOKYO, April 28, 1904.

President Spanish-American War Nurses.

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL ECONOMICS COURSE FOR THE CLOSING WEEK OF
THE YEAR 1904.

To Miss Maxwell, Acting Chairman.

The usual rush of work for the few last weeks of the course is simply a repetition of the previous experience. The regular work, of course, must be carried on, and as a rule this is quite enough for a student if she wishes to maintain her good class standing; at the same time examinations are in the near future and loose ends must be gathered up, to say nothing of a little preliminary study, which is often done in the middle of the night. The regular class excursions were continued to the last, as they are certainly of great importance, and there are always more places to visit than time and strength will allow.

Some of the excursions of the last few weeks were to Squibb's chemical house, the first work of this kind we had seen, and a thorough inspection of all departments of Smith Infirmary, Staten Island. As this was the first hospital we had visited outside of the city, being brought face to face with conditions so different in many respects to those of the city institutions, the discussions were most interesting. The last place visited was the Quarantine Station. The laboratories, where so much special work is done and investigations of important questions are carried on in the most scientific way to the most minute detail, could not but be fascinating in interest. We were also privileged to see the actual routine work of boarding incoming vessels and inspection of crews by the Quarantine officer, the sail down the harbor in the official tug contributing greatly to the pleasure of the afternoon.

The last series of lectures by our lecturing staff was delivered by Mrs. Robb in May. Probably I have mentioned in my reports before, but think it will stand repeating, that not alone the lectures, but meeting the women of experience, not to say of great prominence, in our profession adds greatly to the value of this special feature of the course. Though the time is usually limited and the lecture hours are crowded in with the regular class work, time is usually found for informal talks, which certainly are most valuable to the students.

The final examinations came as sure and unfailing as tide and time. So far as reports have come in up to the present time the class record is one to be proud of. The reports will soon be in and a final understanding made up.

I am particularly pleased to be able to say that the class as a whole have come through the year's work with a different attitude towards the work before them than that of any previous class at the time of completing the course. They clearly see the present state and conditions of training-school work and seem to realize the difficulties in the path of progress, but while they do not expect to revolutionize conditions they are willing to come to the front and shoulder their part of the burden, expecting to struggle patiently and persistently towards the higher plane.

The course of study as given in the June number of the JOURNAL looks on paper much like the previous courses as seen from time to time in the special circular, but there are changes made in those same branches which can hardly be made plain in that list of subjects. A little explanation of a few points will show to those who have followed the work closely just how we are endeavoring to improve the practical growth of the class work. The scientific method of teaching in one branch studied throughout the year; practice teaching should follow this in the second year's work. I am sure such a statement could not be questioned, but what are we attempting to do but to put them both in this one short year? Our endeavor has been to make application of that which we never had, and are only attempting to attain. It always has been more or less of a failure, but by strenuous effort I believe the students do see the failure, and that is about all I can say for it.

By the coöperation of several of the instructors and the hearty approval of Miss Kinne and Dean Russell I am to attempt a new plan for the coming year. It looks very promising, and I am sure will meet the approval of all former students. The plan is simply this—that the students have a course in methods and practice of teaching during the month of October—three hours a week, making not less than twelve lessons; that they then be given charge of a class of seventh-grade pupils at the Speyer School to teach hygiene and physiology under critical supervision. This will mean extra hours for our students through October and extra work for several instructors, which I may say is gladly given on their part, owing to their great interest in our special difficulties and desire to help us overcome them.

The money question remains the same as stated in the last report. The bills are still unpaid. This certainly is a serious condition, for while the expenses are unquestionably at the lowest figure, there is nothing to look forward to as income from any source excepting the unstable prospect of free gifts. The business policy of the undertaking has never had any footing and the conditions are not improving.

Of the last class to graduate a number are already in positions. Miss Wheeler has returned to her former position at Quincy, Ill.; Miss Coleman has returned to Saginaw, Mich., and Miss Krueger to La Crosse, Wis.; Miss Shaw has been appointed instructor in domestic science at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City; Miss Baldwin as assistant superintendent at the Homœopathic Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Baker, superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Miss Peterson is to be the assistant superintendent at the Newton Hospital, and Miss Parish is in charge of the District Nursing at Orange, N. J. The others all have positions under consideration, but have not yet reported. Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. ALLINE.

REPORT OF CLASS IN HOSPITAL ECONOMICS

MAY was a busy and eventful month for the class. During the first week Mrs. Robb visited the college and gave a most instructive course of lectures on "Training-School Administration," which will be of untold value when we take up the work for which this course is a preparation.

The principal excursion of the month was to Staten Island, where we visited Smith Infirmary, and were charmed by the beauty of the place and the cordiality of our hostesses.

After luncheon at the infirmary, we went to the United States Quarantine

Station, where we were shown the bacteriological laboratories, disinfecting plants, etc., and were then taken on board the Inspector's boat out into the ocean to meet an incoming steamer. It was most interesting to see the inspection of the great vessel, with her crew, before she was allowed to enter the harbor.

Almost the entire class attended the convention at Philadelphia, Dean Russell allowing full credit for the time taken from the college work. This opportunity of meeting the women to whose untiring effort is due the phenomenal progress made by our profession in the last decade was greatly appreciated, and acted as an incentive to us to follow where they lead, though we be very, very far behind.

The final examinations were the centre of interest during the last week of May, and when they were over the class celebrated by taking a trip up the Hudson to West Point, where we were very courteously received and shown over the grounds and buildings, which contain hundreds of objects of historical interest. It was a never-to-be-forgotten day, and as we steamed cityward down that glorious river, in the light of the setting sun, the last faint memories of "those awful exams" faded forever from our minds.

A very pleasant event of the month was an evening spent with Miss Thornton, who has given many evidences of her interest in the class and our work.

The Class of 1904 is rapidly disbanding. Within the next few days we will all have gone to our work, or to our homes, in widely separated parts of the United States and Canada, but everyone will carry with her kind remembrances of New York, Teachers College, and the members of our profession in this city.

We feel particularly grateful to the superintendents of training-schools here, who have shown us every courtesy and kindness during our stay in New York. We came as strangers, expecting nothing but the place we might be able to make for ourselves, but we soon found that we were among friends—friends who realized that in spite of her nomadic existence a nurse is quite as susceptible to that dread malady, "Heimweh," as her sisters in other walks of life, and with characteristic promptness began prophylactic treatment.

We have met with some disappointments during the year; a few things failed to meet our expectations, but on the whole we are agreed that the course in Hospital Economics is a great, good thing, and we pledge our loyal support to any movement for its advancement.

THE sixth annual conference of the Association of Hospital Superintendents of the United States and Canada will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., September 21, 22, and 23. A most interesting programme is being arranged, and the committee will issue a synopsis of the subjects to be discussed at an early date.

THE Surgeon-General has given another piano, this time for the use of the nurses of the General Hospital at the Presidio, Cal. This is a large station, to which all new recruits in the army nursing service are first detailed.

COUNTESS BARODA, an American by birth, whose home was formerly in New Orleans, has gone with a party of six nurses to Port Arthur to offer their services to the Russian Red Cross.

MARRIED

JUNE 15, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Edward Durard, of Dubuque, Ia., Miss Alice Durard to Dr. Joseph Elmer Ridenour, of Jesup, Ia. Mrs. Ridenour is a graduate of St. Luke's Hospital Training-School for Nurses, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Class of 1902, and of the General Memorial Hospital, New York City, Class of 1903. At home after July 1, Jesup, Ia.

MRS. HARRIET DYER NORTON has announced the marriage of her daughter, Emily Morse, to Mr. Charles M. Coleman on Wednesday, June 15, at All Saints' Church, Pasadena, Cal. Mrs. Coleman was a member of the Class of 1899, St. Luke's Training-School, Chicago.

ON May 16, in New York City, Mrs. Maude P. Vaughan to Mr. Jones Talbot Eager. Mrs. Eager graduated from the Newport, R. I., Hospital, and for a number of years was superintendent of the Germantown Hospital, Pa.

ON June 7, at Fort Bayard, N. M., Clara Emily Hughes, Army Nurse Corps, to Robert Le Roy Collins, lieutenant Second Cavalry. Mr. and Mrs. Collins will be at home after August 1, 1904, in Manila, P. I.

IN Rochester, N. Y., June 15, Miss Charlotte M. Kelly (graduate of the City Hospital) to Mr. John G. Eberle. Mr. and Mrs. Eberle will make their home in Erie, Pa.

Miss DORA ISABEL ROUNTHWAITE, Class of 1895, St. Luke's Training-School, Chicago, was married on Tuesday, June 7, to Mr. Frank M. Garden, of Chicago.

IN Salem, Mass., June 13, Miss Jane G. Ganey (graduate of St. John's Hospital, Lowell) to Mr. John J. Talbot.

IN Rochester, N. Y., June 30, Miss Mary Watt (graduate of the City Hospital) to Dr. W. H. Sutherland.

OBITUARY

THE Alumnae Association of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital Training-School for Nurses met in the Medical Society rooms to adopt resolutions concerning the death of a sister nurse, Emma Carpenter Potts, who died while in the faithful performance of her duties in a hospital at Elele, Hawaii. This meeting was for the saddest purpose for which the Alumnae Association had ever been called together. It has been sixteen years since the Training-School was established in our hospital. The first class graduated in 1890, and this is the first time that death has broken our numbers.

"Death loves a shining mark," and has taken our noblest and best. Emma Carpenter Potts was a graduate of the Class of 1893. She left the hospital in January of that year. Her hospital training was hard work, and during her last year of hospital service she had an unusual amount of hard private duty. She was an indefatigable worker, and no nurse from our school has had such a record for constant work and few, if any, are the constitutions that could have stood it. During the first years of her professional work she did not have even one day between her cases, going from one patient directly to another, such was the demand for her faithful and capable services. She had a splendid constitution, but unceasing and untiring work told on the slender frame, which had relieved so many aching bodies, and when disease entered her system it never left her until it claimed her for its own. Great is our loss, both socially and in our professional world.

Many are the sad hearts and tears for her loss. She was unselfish in every sense of the word; here has been a beautiful, helpful, noble life, possessing all the attributes of pure and true womanhood. The mission that first took her to the Hawaiian Islands was one of loving kindness. If her reward is according to her labors, it will be of the highest. She has sacrificed her life for her profession, and we regret that this is true.

Many beautiful and loving tributes were paid to her memory by her sister nurses. The nurses hope to be able to endow a bed and keep a room for sick nurses in the hospital to be known as "The Emma Carpenter Potta Memorial." Such plans are being considered. The following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to take from our number Emma Carpenter Potta, a graduate of the Class of 1893 of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital and a member of the Alumnae Association;

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Alumnae Association, express our deep sorrow on account of her death and our own appreciation of her sterling qualities.

"Resolved, That we extend to her mother and family our sincere sympathy in their very great loss, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and to Miss Anna Potta, of Elosia, Hawaii, and be entered upon the minutes of the meeting of the Alumnae Association, and be published in the *Trained Nurse* and *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*.

"MARGARET PORTER,
"ETTA ROACHE,
"CLARA THREBLOWN,
"ISABEL WEIR,
"Committee on Resolutions.

"WILKES-BARRE, PA., June 18, 1904."

Miss EMMA E. MACMILLAN, after months of suffering from tubercular peritonitis, died at her home at Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, on Friday, June 3.

Miss MacMillan was a member of the Class of 1904 of the Connecticut Training-School for Nurses of New Haven, and would have completed her course in October.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mrs. John Block, née Lillian Noeller, graduate of the Erie County Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., Class of 1901, who died on June 8, 1904, of diphtheria.

Her death was very sad, owing to her illness being of only a few days' duration. By her death we lose a much beloved and faithful sister nurse.

MARY FRANCISSEY,
CLARA GOURIN,
Committee.

THE Columbia and Children's Hospital Alumnae Association learn with regret of the death on Sunday, June 12, 1904, of Edythe Richmond, graduate of Columbia Hospital, of the Class of 1901, and a member of the Alumnae Association.

"Resolved, That the Alumnae Association express to the family of Miss Richmond their deep sympathy in the loss which has fallen upon them, and their warm appreciation of her work both as a nurse and member of this organization.

"A. FROTHINGHAM KANE, Secretary."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

IN CHARGE OF
LAVINIA L. DOCK



ORGANIZATION NOTES

THE PROGRESS OF STATE REGISTRATION IN ENGLAND

The State Society has gained a conspicuous victory in having secured from Parliament the promise of a commission to inquire into the whole nursing question.

This will be the best thing that has happened in nursing affairs, as it will bring the whole subject into the light of public opinion and will undoubtedly hasten the day of legal status.

THE ENGLISH REGISTRATION MOVEMENT

The opposition in England to the State registration movement has been in character quite incredibly violent and tenacious. It has been also, we must frankly say, as stupid and unintelligent an opposition as we have ever had the unique experience of beholding. Its arguments have been as feeble, cloudy, and lengthy as its position has been obstinate. And what is it all about? No one can tell. The English nurses themselves do not all know. But the one bit of solid ground seems to be the fear that under registration there will be no way of knowing whether a nurse is a moral and kind person. But as Miss Stewart very aptly pointed out, the laity can tell for themselves whether a nurse is kind and moral, but they cannot tell whether she knows how to nurse or prepare for an operation. Besides, what is to prevent the public from inquiring at the training-schools about the nurse's qualities, just as they may do now? There is nothing in registration to prevent it.

After all, it is a great thing to live in a land where people are willing to try experiments. The present chaos in nursing education is bad. Why not try State regulation? It can do no harm and may do great good. At any rate, the skies cannot fall or the world come to an end. And there is nothing else in sight to try.

The English Society for Registration has done splendid work. All its statements, replies, and arguments are clear and definite—moreover, rational and temperate. Mrs. Fewick as secretary has worked with all her accustomed energy, speaking, travelling, and writing.

But the whole truth in a nutshell is that a small group of men now enjoy the control of the profits from private duty (not, let us hasten to add, for themselves, but for their hospitals), and they are afraid this will be lost to them under registration. But they do not say this. Hence the fog, the winds, and the sandstorms.

The "Second Annual Report of the English Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses," just issued, is a masterly document and shows an

amount of work done that is simply amazing. The society now numbers over twelve hundred, and its educational propaganda has been so active and so intelligent that the question of registration is being discussed on every hand. Scotland has followed Ireland in line with a strong committee of nurses, physicians, and lay members to promote the cause.

Finding their bill blocked in the House of Commons by the opposition, a committee from the society, courageous and undaunted, appeared by appointment before the Public Health Committee of the House of Commons and invited the "consideration of the appointment of a select committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the whole nursing question."

It seems likely that this will be the way by which a final conclusion will be reached.

The first annual report of the German Nurses' Association has reached us, and shows most encouraging progress and success. As, however, printed matter in a foreign tongue is less satisfactory than interviews by word of mouth, we will not attempt details until after having talked with the German nurses and their devoted president, Fräulein Agnes Karil, and by the time this appears these looked-for meetings will have been an accomplished fact.

LETTER

ATHENS.

A GREAT disappointment in Athens was not seeing Miss Klonara, the Greek nurse who was trained in America and who is usually to be found at the Children's Hospital. My stay in Athens was divided into two parts. During the first part Miss Klonara was with a patient. When I returned later to Athens after trips in the country, and went to the hospital to see her, I learned that she had gone away on vacation. I wanted very much to become acquainted with her, that we might establish friendly relations with nurses in Athens; also, naturally, wanted to urge her to send an occasional message to the JOURNAL. However, Miss Jean Stilson, of the Massachusetts General, was in Athens at the same time, and longer than I. She knows Miss Klonara, and saw her once, and through her kindness our JOURNAL with the mention of the Greek maidens going to American training-schools was conveyed to Miss Klonara, and by her, I think, to the Crown Princess, who is interested in nursing affairs.

Miss Stilson and I went together to the Evangelismos Hospital in Athens, and were delighted with it. The Greeks are very solicitous of the welfare of their sick; they make great efforts for their hospitals and are very proud of them. At the time of their last war much excellent constructive and enduring work was done for hospital improvement by Mrs. Fenwick and her staff of English nurses, who were placed in charge of the hospitals at that time. True, there is not yet a regular training-school in Athens, but all the hospitals for acute diseases are well cared for by trained nurses holding diplomas from modern hospitals. At the Eye-Hospital there is an English nurse. At the Children's Hospital, Miss Klonara and other English-speaking nurses. At the Evangelismos, which is the large general hospital, a Danish-trained nurse is in charge, and has under her a large staff of nurses, all of whom are in uniform and cap, and of whom some have had German training, or hospital experience elsewhere, while others came from the different mission schools of the East to

acquire the practical knowledge of nursing which they need, and for which this large hospital with its general service is admirably fitted. But they do not, as I understand, receive any theoretical course or serve for any definite time, although such women usually stay for two or three years.

On the afternoon when Miss Stiles and I went over to the hospital the Danish matron was, unfortunately, out, and we were shown through by a young surgeon who spoke English. He was most courteous and showed us over the entire building. He did not, however, know a great deal about the nurses (not a bad fault, I am sure), and there were few of them who spoke anything but their native tongue. The hospital was most exquisitely clean and orderly, a shining tribute to the management of the Danish matron. It is quite modern in its plan and details, and while its appointments were not costly or lavish, they were sufficient and good, and the wards and rooms looked pleasant and comfortable. It seemed to be the custom not to use bedspreads. The beds were made up just with sheets and blankets—why, I know not. The usual Greek bedspreads are of crimped white seersucker, thin and light, which would make nice spreads for hospital beds. The nurses did not all look trim or neat in dress. One got the impression that some kind of drapery would suit them better than modern dress, which they did not all seem to know how to put on well or with attention to collar-bands, armholes, etc. The ward maids too were neither neat nor picturesque, evidently suffering from being in a transition period. The young surgeon, however, was immaculate in white linen gown. The patients looked well-cared for, beautifully clean, and cheerful. Their dishes were pretty, and the wards were bright and pleasant. The guide-book (Macmillan) says that it is difficult, sometimes impossible, to get nurses in Athens, and adds: "A nurse may sometimes be spared from the hospital, but she usually knows no English. The hospital itself is well-managed, but nursing as a profession is hardly recognized in Greece."

There could hardly be much demand in Athens for English-speaking nurses, as the tourist season is short, and one could not get along in Greek houses without knowing the language and the customs. But there ought to be room soon for a good training-school for Greeks, and with this excellent hospital and modern scientific physicians there I hope the school will soon appear.

L. L. D.

ITEMS

One of the most delightful incidents of a delightful trip has been meeting and visiting Miss Hart at Robert College. Miss Hart, as Bellevue nurses will know, is a graduate of that school, and has spent the greater part of her time since graduation abroad. For a number of years she has been in the college, which, as everyone knows, is an American college for young men of any nationality, situated on the most beautiful point of the Bosphorus near Constantinople. Miss Hart is in charge of the students' health. I went up to see her immediately on arrival, again with Miss Stiles, and afterwards spent two days with her in the college, and two other memorable ones in being conducted by her to see hospitals and other sights. She told me that I was only the second American nurse who has ever been to see her. She has not revisited America in twelve years, and I think I have persuaded her to come next summer in vacation time. She has employed her vacations, when the college is closed, in visiting all sorts

of places that one does not usually get to. She is the only person I have ever been able to find who has visited Russian hospitals, and I told her I should announce in the JOURNAL that we expected some articles from her. She also gave me news of another Bellevue nurse, Miss Trowbridge, who is in charge of a hospital at Aintab, in Asia Minor, where she has been for more than fifteen years.

Miss Hart's domicile in the college is about as lovely as anything could be. Two great, roomy, airy apartments filled with pretty things from all lands look out over the Bosphorus and its shores. The samovar is always ready for tea, and the Oriental habit of unbounded hospitality is in full force. It is dangerous to admire things, because you find them in your carriage when you leave.

I also met there Dr. Ottley, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, who is professor of biology in the college. He was much pleased to see the *Johns Hopkins Hospital Alumni Journal*, which I had just received by mail, and inquired after many old acquaintances.

The Turkish hospitals must have a number all to themselves.



EXPERIMENTS AS TO THE AMOUNT OF FOOD NECESSARY TO SUSTAIN HUMAN LIFE IN GOOD HEALTH.—The *Medical Record* says: "The chief paper read before the National Academy of Sciences on April 20 was a description of a series of experiments recently carried out by the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale to determine whether the average human being does not eat too much. Professor Russell H. Chittenden, the director of the school, and who read the paper, said three classes of men were experimented on—several professors at the school, several students, and a squad of United States soldiers. There was a gradual reduction of meat and other proteid foods, with little, if any, increase in starch and other foods in nearly all the tests. No fixed regimen was required in any case, the endeavor being to satisfy the appetite of each subject. At the end of the experiments, which lasted for six months, all the men experimented upon were in the best of health. Their weight in some cases was almost exactly the same as when the experiments were begun, and in some slightly lower. Their bodily vigor was greater and their strength was much increased, partially owing to their regular physical exercises, and partially owing, Professor Chittenden believes, to the smaller amount of food eaten. As a result of the experiments, Professor Chittenden concludes that the ordinary individual eats far more than is required to keep him in good physical and mental health and vigor."

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—The King has been pleased to sanction the appointment of Miss Florence Nightingale as Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. In May Miss Nightingale celebrated the eighty-fourth anniversary of her birth. She received at her residence in South Street, Park Lane, a large number of congratulatory telegrams and messages, and there were even more afternoon callers than usual. Miss Nightingale, who continues to enjoy fairly good health and to take an unabated interest in works of charity, celebrated her birthday in the quietest manner.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY NURSE CORPS

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CHANGES IN THE ARMY NURSE CORPS RECORDED IN THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 11, 1904.

Chamberlin, Anna B., assigned to permanent duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I.

Chambers, Elizabeth F. M., graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital, 1895, and of the Boston Lying-In Hospital, 1896, appointed and assigned to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

Craig, Mary E., reported at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, awaiting assignment.

Flick, Lucile E. S., arrived in New York on Kilpatrick May 22; on leave awaiting orders.

Freiberg, Mrs. Emma Louise, graduate of the German Hospital of Chicago, appointed and assigned to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

Griggs, Edith Young, reported at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, awaiting assignment.

Hine, M. Estelle, transferred to Fort Bayard, N. M., from General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

Hughes, Clara E., transferred to General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, from Fort Bayard, N. M.

Hunt, Helen G., assigned to permanent duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I.

Kelher, Josephine F., assigned to permanent duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I.

Kelly, Lucy S., arrived in New York on Kilpatrick May 22; to be discharged at the expiration of her leave of absence.

Lyon, Mary V., transferred from Fort Bayard, N. M., to General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

McCormick, Elizabeth F., transferred from General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, to Fort Bayard, N. M.

Melanes, Agnes, assigned to permanent duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I.

McKelvey, Mary, arrived in New York on Kilpatrick May 22, to be discharged at the expiration of her leave of absence.

Moore, Nelle, assigned to permanent duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I.

O'Brien, Helen G., assigned to permanent duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I.

Salter, Mrs. Marguerite, arrived in New York on Kilpatrick May 22, discharged.

Smith, Stella, reappointed and assigned to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

Vardin, Clara A., assigned to permanent duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I.

Woods, Julia E., arrived in New York on the Kilpatrick May 22, discharged.

Ziegler, Barbara, assigned to permanent duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I.

JULY 12, 1904.

Barker, Mary C., transferred from the General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., to duty at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.

Bartholomew, Annie M., transferred from the General Hospital, San Francisco, to the transport Sherman en route to the Philippines for duty in that division. Sailed July 1.

Craig, Mary E., recently arrived in the Philippines, assigned to duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila.

Culter, Eva Cecilia, graduate of the Illinois Training-School for Nurses, Chicago, appointed and assigned to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

Flick, Lucile E. S., assigned to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

Griggs, Edith Young, recently arrived in the Philippines, assigned to duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila.

Hally, Mary C., transferred from the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, to the Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, P. I.

Howard, Carrie L., transferred from the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, to the Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, P. I.

Hughes, Clara E., discharged June 7 to be married.

Knight, Della Virginia, graduate of the German Hospital Training-School, Brooklyn, appointed and assigned to the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

Menser, Gretta B., transferred from the Base Hospital, Iloilo, to the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I.

Pierce, Margaret, transferred from the General Hospital, San Francisco, to the transport Sherman en route to the Philippines for duty in that division.

Richmond, Edith L., formerly on duty at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., discharged.

Riley, Olive L., graduate of the General Hospital, Paterson, N. J., appointed and assigned to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

Rohlf, Louise, recently arrived in the Philippines, assigned to duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila.

Underwood, Eleanor, ordered from the Base Hospital, Iloilo, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I., on detached duty.

White, Alice Cecil, transferred from the German Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., to the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, in place of Miss Lyons, as reported last month.

White, Eileen L., transferred from the General Hospital, San Francisco, to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.

Winslow, Minnie A., transferred from the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.

Wellpert, Julia E., transferred from the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I., to Zamboanga, Mindanao, on detached duty.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



[*The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in this Department.*]

BUSINESS METHODS AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

WOULD it not be well if business methods were in more common use in our professional societies?

If a woman in a country town sends an order, let us say to John Wanamaker, she may not receive her goods for a portion of a week, but she does receive by return mail a card stating that her order has been filed and will be given prompt attention.

If, however, a nurse sends an application, written in due form, for membership in a professional association it goes into the silence and the night.

To prove that I am not exaggerating, I will cite a veritable case.

A nurse who has been invalided home for overwork returns, after three years' absence, to her former field of labor. She has followed the fortunes of her profession through the pages of the JOURNAL and knows that her school has formed an alumnae association, that the graduates of the different schools have banded together as a city club for the benefits of registry and for social and professional advantages, and also that a State association has been formed.

She wishes to become a member of all these societies, both because her interests lie that way, and because she knows she must do so in order to maintain her professional standing.

She first makes application to the City Club in the required form, giving references to members and physicians. She knows that it may be a month before she can be admitted. The month goes by and the weeks accumulate until another month has gone. The nurse thanks Heaven that the men whom she knew before remember her and give her work to do. At first she had felt reasonably sure of admission to the club, but she now becomes anxious about it. "However," she says to herself, "they have not said 'No' any more than 'Yes.' I will go to see them."

She does so, and is pleasantly greeted by the secretary. After a somewhat prolonged search among various other papers the secretary says: "Oh, yes, here is your application. It is going to be all right, but one of the physicians to whom you referred has not yet replied to our inquiries."

A telephone message to the forgetful physician sets the matter right, and at the end of another fortnight the nurse receives notice that she will be admitted into membership in the club on the payment of dues.

One of the first things she had done on her return was to visit her Alma Mater, and on this occasion the superintendent of nurses had urged her to become a member of the Alumnae Association of the school, and she had promised to do so as soon as she had gathered up the scattered threads of her work. At the end of two months she sends the Alumnae Association a written application for membership. One month goes by in silence and then another. There

chances to be a meeting of the State association at which the nurse finds herself sitting beside the secretary of the school alumnae, who is also a graduate of her own year. She turns to her and says, "Did you receive my letter?"

"Oh, yes," the secretary smilingly replies.

Nurse (indignantly).—"Then why didn't you answer it?"

"Why, I suppose I should have. It rained so hard last month that we didn't have a meeting. We are going to have one to-morrow night and then I will speak about your application." After the meeting "to-morrow night," which is in February, the nurse receives a card stating that her application has been received and will be considered at the business meeting in May.

This nurse has also sent a written application for membership to the State association. And what has become of that? Nothing can be told except that it has been sent. Its fate is shrouded in silence and mystery. The nurse has a philosophic hope that after the lapse of a few months she will be notified that she "will be admitted into membership on payment of dues."

In all these cases would it not have been more courteous, as well as more business-like, to have promptly acknowledged the receipt of the application?

GRADUATE.

DEAR EDITOR: I hear that the American nurses in Rome have all gone back to America, and a nurse now living in Europe, not connected with the Roman enterprise, but knowing all about it, writes me as follows:

"The business of the nurses has been shockingly mismanaged. My own opinion is that it is putting nurses in a false position to bring them out to take care of wealthy people on ten francs a day (two dollars) and the nurse to receive seventy-five francs (fifteen dollars) a month as her salary. Most people who go abroad are able to pay the same money for a nurse that they would in America. I think if they attempt to reopen the Home again it's a thing that ought to be taken up, because there are many American nurses abroad trying to live and nurse for the benefit of travellers, and they ought to have protection against cheap nursing."

Would not one of the nurses who have returned from Rome give an account of the management? It appears to be antiquated and behind the times. Nor can I understand why the wealthy Americans who travel abroad should be planned for as if they were charity cases, to have trained nurses at reduced rates.

L. L. DODD.

PARIS, June 25.

[LETTERS to the Editor must be accompanied by the name in full and address of the writer, otherwise such communications cannot be recognized. The name need not appear in the JOURNAL unless so desired.—Ed.]



EDITORIAL COMMENT

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THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

THE international meetings of nurses in Berlin have been a most magnificent success. Miss Dock's letter on the opening pages and her official report, with that of Mrs. Fenwick in the Official Department, give a most inspiring account of these great occasions. These reports should be carefully studied by all of our readers, as in the papers and discussions are shown the trend of advanced thought and development in nursing, along the line of which our work will be in the immediate future. The discussion upon the subject of international affiliation is especially important and will be brought home to the Superintendents' Society and the Associated Alumnae at their next meeting, making a thorough grasp of the Berlin discussion, as shown in Miss Dock's report, absolutely essential for intelligent consideration by the members.

In the maturing of the plans of the International Council of Nurses the adoption of an official organ in each country affiliated was one of the questions openly discussed, and THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING was unanimously selected to be the representative organ of the council in the United States.

We can only express our grateful appreciation of this honor and courtesy. The JOURNAL is in warmest sympathy with the "Council Idea," and stands ready to advance its interests with every means in its power.

The American nurses formed a large delegation at the congress and took a very active part in the proceedings. The names of those present are given in Miss Dock's report, and those of us who were obliged to remain at home have reason to be proud of the manner in which our profession was represented at this great international gathering of the women of the world.

The papers read and the discussions on purely nursing subjects will be given in our pages in later issues. We are unable to give more space to the congress in this number.

A BURNING PROBLEM

We want especially at this time to call the attention of the members of the nursing profession in the United States to Miss Alline's report on page 896 of the Course in Hospital Economics at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. This report shows splendid work done by the class, and leaves no doubt in our minds of the value of this course to the profession and to the individual. That so many of the class are already in positions is a guarantee of the appreciation of the training-schools of especially trained women for the teaching and executive positions in hospitals, and one rightly infers that in the near future such training will be required of all applicants seeking to take up institutional work.

We take great pride in the knowledge that this course at Columbia is a nurse's idea; that it was established by the body of nurses, themselves teachers, who out of their own hard experience demanded better preparation for the teachers of the future, and subscribed money from their own hard earnings for the experimental years.

The Course in Hospital Economics is no longer an experiment. It has been tested and is a success, each year providing better facilities and a broader field of study. It has reached the point where only one obstacle stands in the path of its future development, and that obstacle is money.

The Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools for Nurses should not longer be left to bear the financial burden of this work alone. The endowment of this course is an obligation that the members of the great body of nurses of to-day owe to the nurses who are to follow them. It is a professional obligation, and we appeal to every woman holding a nurse's diploma, without regard to school, creed, or color, to contribute the amount of one day's earnings for the advancement of this great educational project.

The course has closed this year with bills unpaid, and what support it is to receive from nurses must be determined at once.

Miss Maxwell, of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, the acting chairman of the committee from the Superintendents' Society, will receive contributions, and they will be acknowledged through the pages of this JOURNAL. She has asked the following well-known women also to receive money for this cause:

Miss Isabel Melanae, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Miss M. A. Nutting, The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Miss P. L. Dolliver, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Miss M. M. Riddle, Newton Hospital, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

Miss L. Gross, Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Eva Allerton, Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Ayers, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I.

Miss G. M. Nevins, Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Miss M. Ellis, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O.

Miss M. Banfield, Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Those women who have been trained in schools of the higher grades, where they had facilities and opportunities for a thorough nursing education as we know it to-day, have a debt to pay to their profession.

Those nurses who have received their instruction where facilities were lacking, and who have been handicapped for want of the knowledge which they should have been given, owe it to those who are to follow to make conditions better.

One little contribution such as we suggest from the thousands of nurses in this country, and the thing is done.

Who can afford to be left behind in a movement of such vital import to our professional future?

As we grow in numbers and as we become more closely banded together such professional obligations will increase. Each generation in turn must make provision for the betterment of those to follow. There is no woman so obscure, if she has the means, who is not called upon to contribute her mite to this cause.

THE PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION

A LETTER received recently from the secretary of the California State Nurses' Association gives a very encouraging report of progress on the Pacific coast. This society now has a membership of three hundred and thirty nurses, nearly all of whom are residents of San Francisco. Several counties are organizing, and Alameda County, with a membership of fifty nurses, will come into the

State association in the early fall. We understand that the attitude of the medical profession in California is cordially friendly towards the nurses' movement for registration, and a bill will be introduced the coming year.

We extend our sympathy to the members of the Louisiana State Nurses' Association in their disappointment over the failure of their efforts to pass a bill this year. The official report from this association is found on another page, which shows that the bill had to be withdrawn on the ground of its being unconstitutional, no woman being permitted to hold State office in Louisiana. Notwithstanding that the Legislative Committee had legal advice in framing the bill, the fact that a Nurse Board of Examiners would make it unconstitutional was not discovered until after it had been presented to the Legislature. The members are not discouraged, however, for they have had the support of the more highly intelligent among the citizens of the State, the official support of the State Medical Society and of women's clubs. Their opposition has come from a body of women calling themselves trained nurses, but who, in their efforts to create public and political opposition to the whole idea of registration, have proven themselves unworthy members of the great nursing body.

The Louisiana State Nurses' Association will, we believe, find a way to overcome the legal obstacle that stands in their path, and ultimately will secure what they have organized to attain, registration according to the highest ideals.

We ask our readers who are seeking information in regard to registration to read all the State reports with care. In three States where registration is in progress the same difficulties are being met, the most serious one being a lack of knowledge on the part of nurses of the requirements of the bills in their own States which they have helped to pass. This work calls for a more careful study of the whole subject on the part of alumnae associations, where foggy points can be made clear by discussion.

In Miss Hitchcock's report some questions are answered in regard to the situation in New York State that have been asked of the JOURNAL and which we will not take space to repeat, as this number is greatly crowded already.

FAKE AND GRAFT

Some little time since the New York *Medical Journal* published a signed editorial, entitled "The Training-School Fake and its Victims," in which the writer, Dr. G. Frank Lydston, represented all training-schools in the country to be of the commercial class—i.e., sending pupils out to earn money for the hospital, requiring them to do such menial work as "scrubbing floors and other tasks," giving them such limited experience that they are disqualified from doing general nursing, calling the term of training a period of slavery, describing the extension of time from two to three years as "hospital graft," etc., also advocating a one-year course of training as being sufficient time for a nurse to acquire all the knowledge necessary—in fact, disapproving of much education for nurses, and seeming to be lacking in acquaintance with nurses of the educated type and to be unfamiliar with training-schools employing modern progressive methods in the training of their pupils.

We do not deny that such training-schools as Dr. Lydston describes exist. We know they not only do exist, but that they have been increasing in some sections of the country, and that "fake" and "graft" are not too strong terms to use in connection with them; but that they are the representative schools

is an unjust statement, and to the uninitiated Dr. Lydston's paper gives an entirely wrong impression of nurses and training-schools of the progressive type. Such a paper published in a medical journal would not be of very much importance, as the majority of the readers are capable of discrimination, but, unfortunately, in this instance the subject was taken up by the *New York Times*, giving to the article undue prominence in a manner misleading to the general public.

Mrs. Francis M. Scott, a member of the Board of the Bellevue School, speaking for Bellevue and the leading training-schools of New York City, replied to Dr. Lydston's paper in a letter published in a later issue of the *Medical Journal*, in which she showed forcibly the injustice of his sweeping condemnation, and we wish to endorse her defense of the New York schools as applying to the leading schools in other cities. Dr. Lydston has since qualified his assertions somewhat.

The editor of the *Medical Journal* in commenting on the two articles expresses approval of the one-year course idea as advocated by Dr. Lydston, quoting from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* as endorsing the same views. Progress in medicine, in which standards of preliminary as well as purely medical education have advanced so wonderfully, had its origin from within the medical profession. The idea did not come from lawyers or ministers or civil engineers, although possibly an occasional member of each or all of these learned bodies may have thought higher education for physicians unnecessary. The great international nursing body stands for more thorough preliminary preparation and more careful and extensive hospital training for nurses, and we doubt if any personal or local influences can turn the tide of this wide-sweeping movement for higher education, which, with registration, will eventually wipe out of existence the schools of the "fake" and "graft" type, which come justly under Dr. Lydston's criticism, but which are not to be considered the representative American training-schools of to-day.

HELD OVER.

For want of space we are obliged to hold over the reports of a number of State and alumnae meetings, an exceedingly interesting account of the Conference of District Nurses at Portland, and several letters to the Editor. Giving the entire July number to the report of the Associated Alumnae, as is our custom, has caused an unusual accumulation of official material for the midsummer number, which we regret our inability to publish until a later issue.

The July number was edited by Miss Riddle, and the Editor-in-Chief was able to take a little rest from the JOURNAL work, but upon returning to her desk she found an accumulation of letters and material which she has been unable to acknowledge promptly and offers this explanation as an apology.